

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 18, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 55, 2 p.m. 60
Humidity 63, 47

January 18, 1914

Temperature 6 a.m. 69 p.m. 72
Humidity 54 49

2818 日四初月二十年寅甲

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1915.

一拜禮 日初月正英

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TO-DAY'S

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FIERCE GERMAN ATTACKS COMPLETELY FAIL.

ENEMY FORCED TO EVACUATE A CREST.

Allies Capture Another Trench.

BRILLIANT BAYONET CHARGE BY THE ZOUAVES.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Jan. 18, 3.20 a.m.

French Government Stocks now stand at Fr. 73.23.
The enemy reoccupied, at Notre Dame de Lorette, part of the trenches lost the day previously.

We continued to progress at Blangy, in the vicinity of Arras, and repulsed an energetic attack, which was preceded by a fierce bombardment, against our positions west of La Boisselle.

By the accuracy of its fire our artillery gained very appreciable advantages in the Rheims and Soissons sectors.

At Elirey fierce attacks against our trenches totally failed. The Germans were compelled to evacuate the northern crest at Clemery, to the east of Pont-a-Mousson, on account of our artillery fire.

Fine Work by the Zouaves.

(Official Telegrams from French Government, via Peking.)

On the 14th, artillery fighting prevailed from the sea to the Lys, being occasionally fairly lively on the outskirts of Lombaertzyde and Becelaere.

A very brilliant charge, with fixed bayonets, was made by the famous Zouaves to the north of Arras, which resulted in the carrying of German positions near the Arras-Lille road. The French took hundreds of prisoners, including four N.C.O.'s, who declared that the Germans had sustained very heavy losses.

The French artillery at St. Laurent, in the suburbs of Arras, and also north of Andechy, in the vicinity of Roye, assumed a clear advantage, the enemy's batteries being silenced. Two guns were destroyed, while an ammunition depot exploded and German works in course of construction were broken up.

The Germans made attempts to enter St. Paul, two kilometres north of Soissons, but the French retook the village immediately. In the Craonne and Rheims regions a very fierce artillery fight turned to our advantage.

The French destroyed foot-bridges built by the enemy over the Meuse at St. Mihiel, and repulsed in Ailly woods German attacks against trenches taken on the 8th, while south of Senones, in the vicinity of St. Die, the French scattered the enemy and filled up his trenches.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

French Progress Toward Metz.

Jan. 18, 8.35 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—
The Germans fiercely bombarded Fontaine-Madame and a somewhat stubborn attack against our trenches at Elirey failed completely.

The Germans were forced to evacuate a crest northward of Clemery, east of Pont-a-Mousson.

There have been artillery actions along the entire front in the Vosges. There is no change in the position in Upper Alsace.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

More German Positions Captured.

Jan. 17, 2.10 a.m.

A Paris communique states:—
We captured another trench near Parthes and a wood three hundred yards beyond our lines to the north of Beausejour.

Earl Kitchener and the Grand Duke Nicholas.

Jan. 17, 2.10 a.m.

On the occasion of the Russian New Year, Earl Kitchener and the Grand Duke Nicholas exchanged cordial telegrams wishing success to the valiant Allies.

The Occupation of Swakopmund.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

Jan. 17.

It is officially announced that the Union Forces occupied Swakopmund on Thursday morning. The British losses were two killed and one wounded.

[The following telegrams appeared in our Special Editions published yesterday:—]

French Successes at Soissons and Rheims.

Jan. 18, 5 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that a communique states that there have been artillery engagements at Nieuport and Ypres.

The enemy at Notre Dame de Lorette retook a portion of his lost trenches.

Our progress continued at Blangy.

We repulsed a violent attack westward of La Boisselle.

Our artillery achieved appreciable results at Soissons and Rheims. We dispersed a regiment which was assembling, caused an explosion in one of the enemy's batteries and demolished one of his works.

(Havas Telegram.)

German Footbridges Destroyed by French.

Jan. 15,

French Stock stands at Fr. 73.40.

We progressed in Belgium.

The enemy's attacks north of Soissons have been checked.

During the slight retreat of our troops on the right bank of the Aisne we lost a few guns and a certain number of prisoners. The guns were spiked before being abandoned. We took numerous prisoners. The struggle was only local and does not influence general operations, which are very satisfactory on the remaining front.

Very violent artillery fighting prevailed in the Craonne and Rheims regions, which turned to our advantage.

We destroyed German footbridges in a very fierce infantry struggle south of Senones.

The Military Medal has been conferred upon the Grand Duke Nicholas, and the Grand Officer's Star upon Generals Janouchewitch, Dalinow, Rousky and Ivanof.

Germans Retreat before Russians.

Jan. 18, 10.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that a communique states: The Russians on the right bank of the Lower Vistula continue to drive back the German cavalry, supported by small infantry units, towards Thorn, which is some forty miles westward. The enemy tried to occupy the fords of the rivers at Krawa, but failed and continued to retreat northwards. A German attack in the region of Lotzen was defeated with heavy losses. Elsewhere the enemy has made insignificant abortive attacks.

French Prisoners at Soissons do not Exceed 1,000.

Jan. 16, 2.45 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the number of French prisoners captured in the Soissons check does not exceed a thousand.

A communique states that there is nothing fresh to report. The Paris police have ordered a general diminution of lights, in order to baffle possible air raiders.

French Socialists and the War.

Jan. 16, 2.45 a.m.

A meeting of the French Socialist Party has declared itself in favour of the continuation of the war until victory for the Allies is complete.

Foreign Vessels in Canada Detained.

Jan. 16, 2.45 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Vancouver states that the Japanese steamer Mexico Maru and the American steamer Governor have been detained on a charge that part of their cargoes are contraband.

Entire Turkish Regiment Bayoneted.

Jan. 18, 4.55 a.m.

A Petrograd communique reports that in the Caucasus the Russians bayoneted an entire Turkish regiment at Karaagan, and captured a few survivors, including the commander. The other captures included 5,000 prisoners, 14 guns, enormous stores, and 10,000 cattle.

Spies Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

Jan. 16, 2.45 a.m.

Reuter learns that two Germans have been sentenced to imprisonment for life at Casa Blanca, for espionage.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Union Forces Occupy Swakopmund.

Jan. 18, 4.55 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria says that the Union forces occupied Swakopmund. There were three casualties.

More Honours.

Jan. 18, 4.55 a.m.

Gazetted are K.C.M.G.'s for Mr. Ronald William Graham, adviser to the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior, and Mr. Milne Cheetham acting High Commissioner.

Varying Quality of German Soldiers.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

Jan. 15, 2.10 a.m.

The news in a report issued to-day by an Eyewitness emphasises the great effectiveness of the British guns of all calibres. Artillery duels repeatedly turning in our favour have formed the main feature of the fighting in Belgium, where the floods are spreading rapidly. The river Lys has risen two metres and in many places only the roads on embankments remain above the water level. The quality of the German soldiers opposed to us differs greatly. The Landwehr men are highly spoken of, but the Landsturm are mostly over 35 years old and are seldom fitted for the hardship of active service.

From South Africa it is officially reported that Romans Drift, the principal crossing of the Orange river into German territory, was occupied by the Union troops on January 12. The Germans retired after skirmishes.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Italian Disaster "Surpasses Messina."

Jan. 15, 10.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that the King, who has visited all the earthquakes in his time, declares that this surpasses all, even Messina, as only 3 per cent. of the population of Avezzano are alive, while at Messina there were 30 per cent. The violence was unprecedented.

TELEGRAMS

OBITUARY.

Sir G. S. NARES, K.C.B.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received Jan. 16.

The death is reported of Sir George Strong Nares, K.C.B.

[Sir George Nares entered the navy in 1845, and was vice-admiral in 1892. He commanded the Challenger in 1873, was in the Arctic Expedition in 1875-76, was professional officer of the Board of Trade from 1879 to 1890, and acting Conservator of the River Mersey.]

GERMAN COLUMNS DECIMATED.

Failure of New Offensive in Poland.

Petrograd, December 9.

The following official statement is issued here:—

In the region of Mlawa on December 8 the fighting assumed a less stubborn character. On the left bank of the Vistula on the evening of December 7 the Germans, under cover of darkness, began a simultaneous offensive movement along the whole front from Glowno.

They made repeated and stubborn attacks in compact columns, but these were everywhere repulsed, the enemy, lit up by our searchlights, being decimated by our fire. When the moon rose the attacks of the enemy ceased.

Next day there was renewed desperate fighting on the Lowicz flow front, but the enemy achieved no success.

In the Piotrkow region the fighting has continued without modifying the situation.

To the south of Cracow stubborn fighting is going on, both sides alternately taking the

offensive. The Germans twice tried to pierce our front, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

A telegram from Lowicz describes the ceaseless bombardment of the town from all sides for the past fortnight as a perfect inferno. Public buildings and private houses were destroyed.

Most of the inhabitants took refuge in cellars, but scores were killed and wounded in the streets. Some mothers with children in their arms came into the firing line while attempting to escape from the town, and perished.—Reuter.

The Evacuation of Lodz.

Petrograd, December 9.

The following official statement is issued here:—

"A German official communique asserts that the Russians suffered enormous losses in evacuating Lodz. The trustworthiness of this communication may be gauged by the fact that the Russian troops retired from Lodz about midnight on the 5th inst., while the Germans remained inactive for fifteen hours in front of our empty trenches, the assault of which had cost them more than 10,000 men, and they were afraid to advance. It was not until 3 p.m. on the 6th inst. that the Germans ascertained that no one was facing them, and it was after that they entered the town.

"In changing our positions in the Lodz district we did not lose a single man. Our manoeuvre was quite independent of any pressure on the part of the enemy."

The Position at Cracow.

Amsterdam, Dec. 10.

A telegram, received by the Telegraph from Berlin, states that the booming of guns is continuously and distinctly audible at Cracow. Austrian aeroplanes and a captive balloon are continually flying over the Russians, but seldom go beyond the defence works.

An aeroplane has dropped a bomb on a house in the Josefstrasse, destroying the roof, but none of the inhabitants were injured. The villagers in the neighbourhood are digging holes in the ground where they will stay till the end of the bombardment.—Reuter.

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.35

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The number of French made prisoners in the Soissons check does not exceed 1,000.

Two Germans have been sentenced to imprisonment for life at Casa Blanca for espionage.

In a report "the eye-witness" emphasises the great effectiveness of the British guns of all calibres.

The Russians continue to drive back the German cavalry towards Thorn, which is some forty miles westward.

The Paris police has ordered a general diminution of lights in order to baffle, as far as possible, any air raiders.

The river Lys has risen two metres, and in many places only roads on embankments remain above the water level.

Raman's Drift, the principal crossing of the Orange River into German territory, was occupied by Union troops on January 12.

Union Forces have occupied Swakopmund (German Southwest Africa); the British losses were two killed and one wounded.

The King of Italy declares that the present earthquake surpasses all that have occurred before, even that which wrecked Messina.

The Germans managed to enter the village of St. Paul, two kilometres north-east of Soissons, but the Allies re-took it immediately.

A meeting of the French Socialist Party has declared in favour of the continuation of the war, until the victory of the Allies is complete.

In the Caucasus the Russians have bayoneted an entire Turkish regiment at Karaagan, and captured a few of the survivors, including the Commander.

The Japanese steamer Mexico Maru and the American steamer Governor have been detained at Vancouver on a charge that part of their cargoes is contraband.

NEWS.

"Jottings by the Way" appear on page 4.

The week-end sport is reported in this issue.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Further donations to the Cigarettes and Tobacco Fund are acknowledged to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2; our share report on page 1 and log book on page 6.

Some facts concerning the activities of the Hongkong Missionary Association are given elsewhere.

General news and articles on "Parrying the Censor" and "The Man who stays at Home" appear on page 3.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Friday, January 22.

Sanitary Board Election.

H.K. Football Shield Meeting—5.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 23.

Usher's Fate, H.K. University.

Tuesday, February 2.

The H.K. Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., Hongkong Central Estate and West Point Building Co., Ltd., meetings of shareholders—11.20 a.m. to noon.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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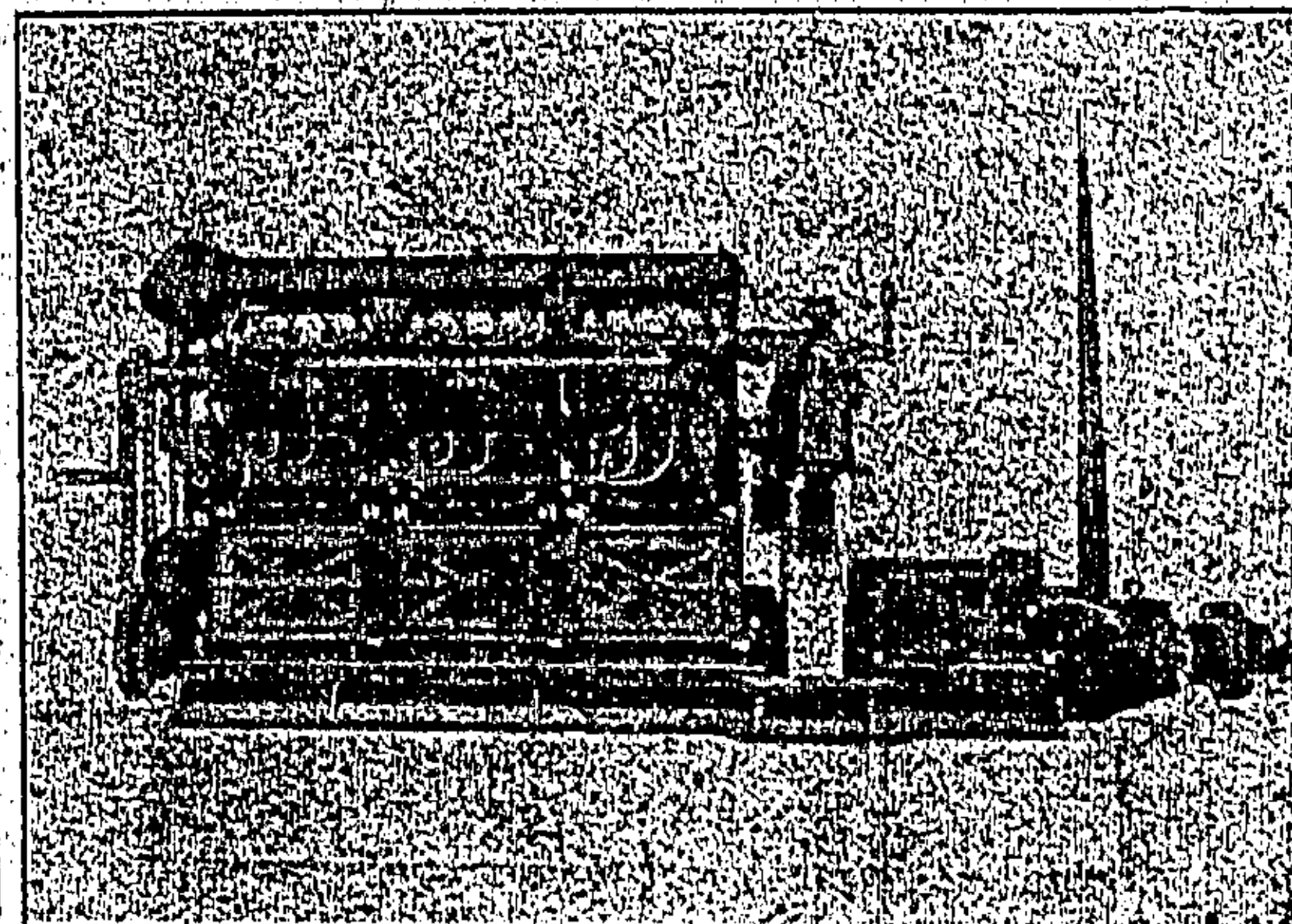
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South China Morning Post.

The Force that Wins.

Many weeks have passed since the dread note of War first sounded upon the astonished ears of men. In the early days enthusiasm ran high. Enlisting was great, and special arrangements had to be made to cope with the hosts who rose up in the hour of the Empire's need. The authorities were a little embarrassed and damped down the zeal of many, whether wisely or unwisely we need not discuss. The numbers of recruits fell off, and the slackening caused a little anxiety. Now, however, that the Christmas festivities are over the numbers are increasing again. Men realize that the country is in need. The appeal for men has been well put forward by those in high places, and there are few deaf ears. But this unique war can never be won by mere enthusiasm.

Daily Press.

Italy and the War.

With the threatened intervention of Roumania and Greece into the arena of war on the side of the Allies, the ultimate attitude of Italy becomes more than ever a subject for interested speculation. For some time past there has obviously been a growing desire on the part of the Italian people to range themselves against their old foe, Austria, and, though in the grouping of Powers that we now see on the field of battle the enmities and friendships of the past appear alike to have been forgotten, it will be found, on closer examination, that where boundaries have been arbitrarily set by the sword in defiance of racial affinities a smouldering sense of hostility still endures on the part of the nation that has suffered in the operation. Italy cannot but remember that she owes something to the support of France and the sympathy of England when, in the middle of the last century, she shook off the yoke of Austria, and raised herself to the dignity of a nation. Nor is she likely to rest content with the role of a passive spectator when the sword has been sheathed and the map of Europe is redrawn.

China Mail.

The Tactics of an Independent.

Air Fleet.

It is a fact which cannot be too strongly stated that the independent air fleet must be homogeneous. It must be composed of units of approximately the same capacity of speed and climbing power; the range of its weapons also should be the same. As a counsel of perfection, the fleet should be of one design, mounting one standard type of gun, using one kind of ammunition. Owing to the need for aeronautical ascendancy, we have seen that the armament cannot be of the heaviest; it may more often than not be individually less powerful than that of its opponent. The independent air fleet must therefore base its strength on its numerical superiority. It is precisely here that the need for homogeneity becomes manifest. Properly to assert the power of numbers, the whole fleet must come into action as nearly as possible as a single unit; in brief it must concentrate the whole power of its combined fire on the numerically inferior enemy, and so take full advantage of the square law. No fleet can accomplish this unless its components are able to move and act in concert; thus the slowest vessel in a fleet must regulate its speed, and the weakest armament the battle range. In the case of the air fleet also we have the slowest climber determining the rate of ascent.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Lord Kitchener's New Post.
The *London Gazette* announces that Lord Kitchener has been appointed Colonel of the Irish Guards, in succession to the late Lord Roberts. The appointment is dated November 15.

Julian Hawthorne Injured.
New York, December 7.—Mr. Julian Hawthorne, the author, who is 69 years old, was struck and injured by an automobile today while crossing Vanderbilt Avenue at Forty-fourth Street. He was removed to his home, where it was found that he had sustained several cuts and bruises.

Going Home to Volunteer.
Mr. Eric St. J. Lawson, Commissioner of Police in Siam, is going home to give his services in connection with the war. Mr. Lawson has now received a cable from the War Office informing him that his services are accepted, and he leaves at once. It is twenty-five years since Mr. Lawson resigned his commission in the Militia, to join the Indian Police, and he has been in the Bangkok Police since 1893 and head of the force since 1902. It is stated that other senior British officials in the Siamese service have offered themselves, but have been informed that the Foreign Office is unwilling they should vacate their positions at this juncture.

Rockefeller Foundation.
New York, December 7.—The statement of the finances of the Rockefeller Foundation, promised last night when the general summary of the work and plans of the foundation was made public, was given out to-night at the office of the foundation here. The funds, all of which were contributed by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, consist of securities the market value of which at the time they were donated was \$100,000,000. The present book value of these securities is given as \$103,241,271. The income of the Foundation to date has been approximately \$5,500,000; its appropriations about \$6,500,000. The unexpended income is given as \$2,021,537 and the cash on hand as \$689,545. The total funds of the Foundation on December 1 are given as \$103,030,817.

Timber at Antwerp.
The case of Mitsui and Co. v. Mumford heard before Mr. Justice Bailhache, sitting as Commercial Judge, raises an important question as to the status of that portion of Belgium in German occupation. The plaintiffs claimed to recover for a loss, under a Lloyd's policy of insurance, dated Aug. 5, 1914, on timber at Antwerp subscribed by the defendant and other underwriters. The policy, which was a non-marine policy, covered "loss of or damage to timber at Antwerp, directly caused by war, military or usurped power, during the period commencing Aug. 4, 1914, and ending with Nov. 3, 1914, both inclusive," and the insurers bound themselves, in consideration of a premium of five guineas per cent., to pay or make good to the insured all such loss not exceeding £2,000. The policy provided that no claim was to attach for delay, deterioration, and/or loss of market, or for confiscation by the Government of the country in which the property was situated.

Lord A. Douglas Discharged.
London, December 11.—At the Old Bailey this afternoon, Lord Alfred Douglas, who surrendered to his bail on a charge of libelling Mr. Robert Baldwin Ross, literary executor of the late Oscar Wilde, was discharged. He explained that he was the defendant in the case of Rex v. Douglas, which was tried at the last Sessions. It lasted eight days, and the jury disagreed. He now understood that the prosecution had entered a "nolle prosequi," and he desired his Lordship to explain what the position now was. The Judge said that he had before him a "nolle prosequi," which had been signed by the Attorney-General, which meant that the prosecution of the indictment was at an end. That being so, the recognisances of the defendant and any surety was discharged. Defendant was therefore free from any further prosecution on the indictment, and he was at liberty to go. Lord Alfred thanked the Judge, and retired. The proceedings occupied only two minutes.

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TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

"THE MAN WHO STAYS PARRYING THE CENSOR AT HOME."

He is not always a shirker: very often "the man who stays at home" would give all that he is worth to be allowed the glorious privilege of standing shoulder-to-shoulder with the finest soldiers the world has ever seen in the greatest war that has ever been known. He sees the women look askance at him; he fancies he hears allusions to the white feather among every casual group of khaki-clad men he passes in the street, and all the time he is indignantly conscious that nothing but over-mastering duty keeps him back from the firing line. No doubt there are slackers, but, after all, the heart's desire of the average British male from seven to seventy is to take his share in this great thing, and for some of us that share cannot, and must not, be the heroic one. Do you think those men of Kynoch's who were not allowed by Lord Kitchener to enlist did not bitterly feel that wise prohibition? But where should we be now if the men who make the cartridges were to-day all in the firing line?

There may be the highest patriotism in staying at home when a man knows that in that way, and in that way only, can he be most useful to the country. For the man with a brave and honest soul who does not go to the war because he knows that his going would hinder rather than help we have every sympathy. His position is not a pleasant one in itself, and he must often be asking himself whether he is quite sure in his own mind that he is really following duty, not liking, and whether the task which seems to be laid upon him is without doubt of such importance, not to himself but to the country, as imperatively to forbid him to share the glory and the peril of trenches. There is many such a man who spends hours in agonised wrastlings with his own conscience, wrastlings of which he will never speak, but of which his soul will bear the marks all the days of his life.

For the man who is manifestly too old or too weak for active service it does not matter so much. Nobody expects him to enlist or sends him white feathers by post. But there are young men who must stay behind to keep business going or who cannot enlist because of some physical weakness, known only to themselves and their immediate relatives, which would make them mere *bouches inutiles* in the Army. Their position is often a very pathetic one. If they try to do what they can by persuading others to enlist they are met with the scornful question, "Why don't you go yourself?" Men who are regarded as fit to go to the front, but who know that they must not, suffer much in secret. It is the hard duty of the man who would fight but may not to bear uncomplainingly all that is said of him and to go steadily on with his work. That is how he can best serve his

In the unhesitating opinion of the harassed and hampered press, the French censorship is as irresponsible and intractable as it is omnipotent. The threats and entreaties of the newspapers, we are told in a dispatch to the *New York Times*, have proved utterly in vain. Consequently, a new weapon has now been employed—ridicule. In France a duel with rapiers or pistols is usually quite a harmless affair; but a duel with ridicule is terrible in its ferocity. In their extremity the Parisian editors have put aside all pity or consideration for their fellow men, and have grasped this dreaded shaft, to hurl it at their tormentors, the censors. An example is given, in the attack made by the *Temps*: M. Pierre Mills, one of the best-known contributors, writes a column article, beginning: "Regarding the origin of the convulsion which is shaking Europe, together with the least known diplomatic secrets and the most concealed strategic projects, I am going to make some most important revelations."

Before he can reveal anything here, however, the censor intervenes with a four-line cut. He continues: "It will be remembered that Napoleon once cried before the Pyramids—" (Here is another slash.)

The writer goes on: "But we do not need the support of history or the remembrance of the victories won by Jeanne d'Arc at (name excised) or at Valmy by (another obliteration). One fact I will add—" (Here follows a ten-line cut.)

He continues: "His undaunted attitude at—" (This time ten lines more disappear.)

The article proceeds: "She cried in a trembling voice: 'Oh, daughter, cruel!'—(the woman's speech is all excised) save the words 'The devourers fight among themselves,' although the passage appears to be taken from nothing more modern or harmful than a famous tragedy). The writer makes a last effort: "The adversary's position was now very serious. Throwing himself upon his knees, he cried: 'Our Father, which art—' (Even of the Lord's Prayer the censor allows only this beginning and the final 'Amen.')

The *Temps* says in a postscript: "We regret the slashing which the censor finds it necessary to inflict, but despite it our contributor asserts that the article can still be understood."

country, and, for the rest, the approval of his own conscience must be the only reward for which he which he is to look—*Globe*.

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SIMPLE RHYMES FOR STIRRING TIMES.

A gun, a gun to shoot the Hun,
A cudgel of oak to clout him,
A Jellicoe's ship to give him gin,
And a Kitchener's boy to out him.

Little Crown Prince was lost awhile since
They didn't know where to find him;
Leave him alone and he'll come home,
Bringing his loot behind him.

Speak roughly to your Lands-
turn boy
When he's inclined to pester,
And prod him on with cultured joy.

To where the fight is hotter,
I speak severely to my boy,
My sword his marrow freezes;

For he can thoroughly enjoy
The shrapnel when he pleases.

If all the world were German made
As well as all the sky,
If all the words were *deutsche*,
and *wacht*
And *ach* and *Heeh* and *swai*—
We, too, would gulp down
lager beer,
Our throats would be as dry.

JESSIE POPE.
in the *Daily Mail*.

Old Moore as a Prophet.
What do you think of the following as a fluky hit? asks a *Singapore Free Press* correspondent. "Old Moore's Almanac," November, 1914: "A gloom will be thrown over the whole of the British Isles by the announcement of the death of an old and well-beloved gallant soldier—one who for most of his strenuous life has served his King and country with devotion and noble self-sacrifice."

NOTICES.

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Ford 5 Seater Touring Car...Mex. \$1,500
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(Payable in Advance.)
The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1915.

GERMANY'S POLITICAL BLUNDERS.

Much has been written and said within the past few months of Germany's miscalculations and blunders in the present war. There is no doubt about it that the deep-laid schemes of the Kaiser and his advisers have all gone awry, but from the spirited fight which has been and is still being put up by the German troops it is much to be disputed whether the fault lies with the military. Germany certainly held the best of the cards at the start, and an analysis of what has happened since war was first declared would appear to justify the conclusion that it is the German politicians and not the German soldiers who are to be blamed—or thanked—for the failure of the grand coup on which the Kaiser had set his heart. In other words, political considerations have been allowed just sufficient interference in Germany's military plan of campaign to ruin the omelette.

We all know that it was the Kaiser's plan to capture Paris and crush France in a month, to knock out Russia by Christmas, and to celebrate the German hegemony in the New Year. But the plan has miserably failed. Some evil genius seems to have dogged Germany from the outset. Perhaps the Kaiser is right after all in his faith in the justice of Providence. The tearing up of the "scrap of paper" was a superb blunder, and, as events have worked out, one which ruined the whole of Germany's designs right away. For the manner in which political considerations were given precedence over military ones from the very start has probably had more to do with the German failure than any other factor. The plan most favoured by the Kaiser's military advisers was to force France's eastern fortresses from Lorraine, and we now know enough of the way in which the big German siege guns have crumpled up the strongest fortifications to realise that this plan would have been quite feasible and might have enabled the German onslaught to catch France unawares. The history of this war might then have been very different. But, instead of adopting the military idea, the Kaiser and his political advisers deliberately tore up the "scrap of paper," never for a moment expecting that the Belgians would offer any serious resistance. What has been the result? Not only was the whole of the military plan thrown out of gear by the delay caused in Belgium, which checked the first surprise blow, but England and France came shoulder to shoulder and were given time to organise and equip and so present a much more formidable front to the enemy than would otherwise have been the case. Viewed in that light, it may be said that Germany lost the war when she found herself up against resistance at Liege.

The blundering did not, however, end here. There was the fatal recall of German forces from the west, just at the crucial moment of the battle of the Marne, because the politicians in Berlin were nervous about East Prussia, and the dash for Orléans—also a political movement. The result of these notes was to paralyse any successful military offensive on a large scale, which might have crushed the allied forces before they had time to consolidate their positions. Had the original military plans been headed and Belgium left alone, we do know how near the Germans might have been to succeeding. But political considerations were allowed the upper hand, and unscrupulous, crafty conduct has brought its own reward,

Our Postmen.

The Chinese, when placed in a position of trust, has no medium between being highly satisfactory and being worse than a dead failure. Hongkong's experience with its Lukongs should have taught it that. There are Lukongs who are a credit to their service and who would not be overpaid if their wages were doubled, and there are others who wish to be ornamental rather than useful, and who hunt in couples—the one keeping an eye open for any inspector who may be on the prowl while the other sleeps blissfully on a convenient seat or kerbstone. The same sort of classification would seem to apply to our postmen. It is nothing new for the *Telegraph* to be made the recipient of letters plainly directed to other addresses. This may possibly be attributed to the limited understanding of the letter-carriers. But surely these gentlemen are not instructed to leave an armful of letters on a doorstep while they deliver others in the vicinity. This we have seen, on three or four occasions lately. Only this morning the official whose duty it is to deliver along the east side of Pedder Street thought well to drop a bundle of correspondence on the doorstep of a shop, where any passing thief could have made off with it, while he himself entered the shop with a light heart and as light a load. L'Entente Cordiale.

The *Courier d'Haiphong* has a "Tommy" story which is deliciously characteristic of the British soldiers. A dense crowd was flocking along the Esplanade des Invalides for a look-see at German flags which the President had brought back to the capital from Bordeaux. Indifferent to the prevailing excitement, some street laddies were indulging in a game of football on the uncrowded side of the way. Suddenly, among the throng, appeared four English soldiers "in their impeccable khaki uniform." The men stopped, looked on at the game, hesitated for moment, and then "temptation becomes too great. A brief conversation takes place between one honest Tommy and a small ragamuffin; the *entente cordiale* is established, — and an Anglo-French football match is enthusiastically entered upon."

This is so like Mr. Atkins, God bless him; and it is this very side of him that so mystifies the people who are foolish enough to make themselves his enemies. An additional point of interest in his character is that, had these Paris youngsters been the children of a hostile or conquered nation instead of those of an ally, he would have played and made merry with them just as heartily; for the British soldier does not make war on boys or women. "Przemysl."

"Joy to the world!" as Artemus Ward ejaculated, over the birth of his twelfth. The *lat Globe* which arrived in the Colony brought with it instructions as to how to pronounce a word which, on principle, we invariably dodge in conversation—Przemysl to wit. Dr. Ludwig Ehrlich, who seems to hail from Lemberg, writing from Exeter College, Oxford, to the *Globe*, says: "Pronounce as *Przemysl*. That doesn't seem a vast improvement on the first order of things, but the professor goes on to explain. "The P should not be dropped, the second S should be pronounced softly—between S and SH—the L can be quite indistinct, and the accent should fall on the E." This seems to make "Pshemish" of it, but we're not particular; we're not going to debate the point, the more so as nine-tenths of us will probably go on calling it "Pre-zemizzle."

SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

Three Nominations for Two Seats.

Nominations for candidates to fill the two vacancies on the Sanitary Board caused by the expiration of the periods of appointment of Dr. Fitzwilliams and Mr. F. B. L. Bowley have now closed.

There are three candidates for the seats—the retiring members and Mr. P. W. Golding. The election takes place on Friday next at the Supreme Court from 4 to 6 p.m.

DAY BY DAY.

YOUR FRIENDS WILL SMILE IF YOU LET YOUR MONEY TALK.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 53; clear.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 40; clear.

The Malls.
Siberian Mail.—Arrived per a.s. Nankin to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Manchuria to-morrow at noon.
Australian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Changsha to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.
On Saturday the *Telegraph* published 43 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 38 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.3-10d.

The Coal Case.
Judgment in the Japanese coal case will be delivered to-morrow.

Returned.
Mr. F. Howell returned from Home by the s.s. Nubia yesterday. President Poincaré's Election.
To-day is the anniversary of the election of President Poincaré, which took place in 1913.

To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the steamers *Kashima Maru* and *Manchuria* are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Hongkong Lawyer Goes to the Front.

We are informed that Mr. Reader Harris, the well-known Hongkong lawyer, who was connected with the firm of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, has joined Kitchener's Army, and gone to the front.

Colony's Health.
Last week there were three cases of diphtheria notified, of which two were fatal. The sufferers were all Chinese. There were also three occurrences of enteric (Chinese and Japanese), of which one ended fatally, and one non-fatal case of small-pox (British, imported).

From Home.
Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hewlett arrived from Home yesterday on the s.s. Nubia. Mr. Hewlett, who was formerly in the service of the Hongkong Naval Yard, and who has been with the Admiralty for seventeen years, is establishing himself as an architect and surveyor in the Colony.

Theft of Cargo.
The Chief Officer of the s.s. Manchuria to-day charged a Chinese with being in illegal possession of a quantity of coffee beans, part of the ship's cargo. The prosecutor said that the defendant had no right on the ship at all, and the latter was sent to prison for four months. Another Chinese, for stealing a quantity of shanks' fins, was sent to prison for a month.

Daring Robbery.
An unusual case of armed robbery is reported from Wanchai. A stall-holder in the Saiyungpun Market, and residing at 13, Sai Yuen Lane, has reported to the Police that, on Saturday, while he was alone in his house, four men entered, two others remaining on the stairs. One of the men called him by name and the other three seized him and threw him down to the floor, one of them firing two shots with a revolver. He was struck on the head with the butt-end of the revolver, but he managed to shout and raise the alarm, whereupon the men ran away.

Whist Drive.
A very successful whist drive was given last week by the R.N. Dockyard Recreation Club, no fewer than 26 tables being occupied. The winners of prizes were—Ladies: 1st, Mrs. Pousford; 2nd, Mrs. C. Chan; 3rd, Mrs. Williams. Consolation: Mrs. Hawker; 2nd, Mrs. Parkinson. Gentlemen: 1st, Mr. Powcey; 2nd, Mr. Kelton; 3rd, Mr. Hart. Consolation: Mr. Cowling. Booby: Mr. McCrear. The Chairman of the Club, Mr. E. R. Bate, Chief Constructor, presented the prizes and took the opportunity, as several military friends were present passing through Hongkong on their way to the front, of wishing them the best of health, and a safe return to their friends from the dangers and perils of the war. All present joined in "Auld Lang Syne," and gave them three cheers.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE ALLIES' COUNTER-STROKE.

The Dissolution of the German Empire.

The news contained in the week-end wires has amply justified the observation that the little check experienced at Soissons in no wise affects the general situation. That partial success of the Germans was the first break in a series of uninterrupted advances over a period of very many weeks, and the enemy may therefore be pardoned if he is inclined to make the most of it. The Allies have, however, again resumed their efforts and at practically every point along the front they are once more seen creeping forward. The latest successes recorded include a very good stroke north-east of Soissons, where the enemy was given to understand that he cannot have things altogether his own way. His forces succeeded in entering the village of St. Paul, but the occupation was of short duration, since the Allies immediately re-took the place. Seeing that the partial German success in this locality was performed "under the eyes of the Kaiser," maybe the keenness of his vision also made him acquainted first hand with this little counter-stroke.

The Russian Drive.

Coincident with the resumption of progress by the Franco-British forces comes the news that the Russians are still continuing their forward drive. They are meeting with distinct success, too, inasmuch as the German cavalry has now been forced back to within forty miles of Thorn, which is situated right on the German frontier. Elsewhere too the Czar's forces are having the better of exchanges. This is all very satisfying from our standpoint and equally distressing to the Germans, who once again see the enemy within striking distance of their territory. The Russians have certainly been doing extremely well of late. They have again got into their swing, and if the present rate of progress continues Berlin will soon be suffering from another acute attack of the nerves. As we have before remarked, the progress of the Russians is one of the biggest factors in the war. It is, indeed, not too much to say that the Czar's forces have it in their power to accelerate the termination of the struggle much more so than the rest of the Allies, since they alone are within reach of German soil.

Changing the Map in Africa.

Looking further afield, it is good to read of the success which is attending the working of the Union forces in Africa. Quite unaided—the British garrison having been called to other spheres of activity—they have crushed the spirit of rebellion in a manner which cannot but call forth our admiration, and now they are taking the war into the enemy's camp. The progress they are making is placing German South-west Africa—one of the few overseas possessions now left to the Kaiser—in jeopardy, they having succeeded in taking Swakopmund, one of the most important stations in the Colony. They have effected the capture with only three casualties, too. Soon we may hope to hear that the capital has also fallen, and then another chunk of Africa will be painted British-red on the map. After that there will only be German East Africa left to conquer, and when that task is completed the German Colonial Empire will no longer exist. Only the Fatherland will remain, and even there the process of disintegration is every day going on.

To Command the S.W.

Borderers.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Gillman, who has taken over the command of the new 9th Service Battalion South Wales Borderers, passed his regimental service in the South Wales Borderers. He received his first commission in the East Surrey Regiment in 1878, and subsequently transferred to the South Wales Borderers, retiring with the rank of major in 1905, and to which he had been promoted in 1898.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"Notorious rebel arrested," says a Peking paper. But as the Peking papers have called close upon every man in China that, at one time or other, the name is not much guide to us as to the gentleman's identity.

A Canton wire states that a man who was found guilty of stealing some soap (by the way, we wish our Number One compositor would steal some—and use it) received a number of lashes, "and in addition, one of his ears was nailed to a board for five hours." Unfortunately we are not quite clear as to whether the man was with the ear at the time or not.

"Blasting by Wholesale" was one of the *Telegraph's* headlines on January 12," writes a correspondent.—Thank you; we know all about it. No; nothing to do with golf reports at all; read the paper and see for yourself.

The *N. C. Daily News* reports "a scarcity of living Buddhas." Our contemporary need not worry; Kaiser Wilhelm will be on the look-out for a new birth by and by, and is safe to make application for anything in the deity line of business that happens to be going.

Our score against the educated compositor for this week-ending is not so remarkable as usual; in fact he has done nothing beyond converting "biblical" into "biblical," and informing us that Germany was not ready for war at the beginning of 1914. Of course, she may not have been; but German soldiers were at least men in those days.

A Chinese report says:—"Copper cents have suddenly risen in price, 101 being given for one dollar." "Some" rise, that.

"Haggis in the Trenches" says a Home paper. Another visitation for the enemy, and almost before they have got over having the *Daily Mail* dropped on them from aeroplanes.

The inaugural dinner of the American Bar Association took place in Shanghai last week. As we see the name of Sir Haviland de Saumarez in the list of guests, we are beginning to think that an American Bar in Shanghai is not quite like what it is in London and Liverpool.

We note that among those entitled to a vote in the Sanitary Board Election are lawyers, schoolmasters, journalists and people of sound mind.

From the *Times* Agony Column: "Englishmen! Please use 'Britannia,' 'British' and 'Briton' when the United Kingdom or the Empire is in question—at least during the war." We like "at least during the war." The advertiser is obviously either a simpleton, or else a Scotsman with a sense of humour and some little experience of the evanescence of the British—nay, English—public's gratitude.

From the local Water Return we find that the consumption of that commodity per head in Hongkong is 19.1 gallons as against Kowloon's 11.2. But then there are one or two people round Kowloon who drink "it" without water.

A Kowloon correspondent invites our sympathies on the score of his being condemned to live next door to a man who is learning to play the flute, and makes but little progress. That's nothing; we know a man whose wife has been learning to hold her tongue this last twenty years and has made no progress at all.

The Moderate Drinker.
Earnest enquirer (collecting statistics for a work on temperance): "And how many glasses of beer would you—or—consume in a day?" The Drayman: "Well, I can't say, guv'nor. Some days I eat about twenty or thirty, and then again, another day, perhaps, I might have quite a lot."—Good Health.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The Hongkong Church Missionary Association's Activities.

The Hongkong Church Missionary Association has issued a leaflet containing the following facts about the missionary work in the Diocese of Victoria during the year 1914:—

The Hongkong Church Missionary Association helps the missionary work of the Church in South China. Much of the work, as will be seen from the facts given below, is entirely self-supporting, but important branches need our financial help every year.

Hongkong.
The expansion of missionary work is illustrated locally by the fact that the five Chinese Churches in Hongkong and Kowloon are self-supporting, self-governing and self-propagating. The missionary work of these Churches, e.g., the Alms Houses at Kowloon (over 100 inmates), and the support of three Catechists and a Biblewoman, is carried on independently of missionary funds.

Other results of the activities of the C. M. S. locally are St. John's Hall for university students, St. Stephen's College and St. Stephen's Girls' College, the Anglo-Chinese School in St. Paul's College, the Women's School at St. Stephen's Home, the "Fairies" Girls' School, and the Victoria Home and Orphanage; also several day schools for boys and girls.

Of these institutions, the Victoria Home and some of the day schools require financial help each year.

None of the educational institutions receive any support from the missionary society for their maintenance.

Canton.
There are five native clergy in connection with the work at Canton. Three are supported apart from missionary funds. Two need support every year.

Pakhoi.
Pakhoi is the Society's medical centre. At the General Hospital during 1914 there were 579 in-patients, 5,390 out-patients with 20,596 subsequent visits to the hospitals, and 493 operations were performed. There is a Leprosy Hospital with 120 in-patients, and a Christian Church exclusively for lepers.

The Medical Mission is now being extended to the south-western province of Yunnan. The Church there is almost self-supporting, and there are several Preaching Halls and Schools.

Nanning.
At the new capital of Kwangsi the missionary work is in the initial stage. The congregation on Christmas Day numbered 50.

Mission Workers.
The following is a list of the workers associated with the missionary activities referred to above:—
14 European Clergymen.
4 European Doctors.
2 European Nurses.
2 European Laymen.
17 European Ladies (exclusive of wives).
7 Chinese Clergymen.
18 Chinese Catechists.
78 Chinese Teachers.
28 Chinese Biblewomen.
8 Chinese Honorary Lay Readers.

i.e., a total of 178 workers.
Of the 139 Chinese workers, only 64 are supported by funds coming through the Church Missionary Society. The rest are self-supporting, or are provided for by personal donations or by funds supplied by the Hongkong Church Missionary Association.

The C. M. A. has also given considerable assistance to the Diocesan Refuge, the Diocesan Girls' School and Orphanage, and to the Diocesan Training College.

Among the efforts that need special help from the C. M. A. at the present time are:—
1.—The Special Pastorate Fund.
2.—Catechist at Nanning Fu.
3.—Boys' High School, Canton.
4.—Boys' School at Kowloon City.
5.—Rent of Preaching Halls.
Major: W. W. W. Queen's Gardens, is Hon. Treasurer of the Association, and Rev. W. T. Featherstone, St. Paul's College, Hon. Secretary.

ATTACK ON A WOMAN.

"THIS IS THE DEVIL HERE."

Uncommon Observations from Witnesses.

Sitting in Criminal Jurisdiction, at the Supreme Court, this morning, Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) had before him Lang On, charged on an indictment with assaulting Sybil Josepha, Queen's Road, Wanchai, with intent to rob her.

The jury was empanelled as follows:—Messrs. W. H. Prowse (foreman), G. Haigh, J. A. Hunter, J. Hunter, L. G. Cordeiro, J. M. Roza Pereira, and D. McLaren Neilson.

The Hon. Attorney General, in opening the case, said the prisoner was charged on two counts, the first being assault with intent to rob, the other count being simply assault. He thought the jury would be satisfied that prisoner's intent must have been to rob. If they should not be satisfied on that point, they could still convict him of ordinary assault. Complainant would tell them that on December 19 she was lying down on a sofa reading, in the flat where she lived, 16, Queen's Road East. Her breakfast was on a tray on a table beside her. Her amah, the only other person who lived in the flat with her, had gone out, and complainant suddenly saw a man come towards her with a cloth in his hand. He came to her and put the cloth over her mouth. She felt someone else pulling her by the feet and she shouted. The man who put the cloth over her mouth was the prisoner. She struggled with the two men, called out and the dog barked, and eventually the men ran away. The amah happened to be just coming back at the time and she saw either one man or two men, it was not quite clear by the depositions, run out of the house. At all events, a money changer who had a shop on the ground floor did see the men run out of the house, he chased them and the one he caught was the prisoner. When the prisoner was charged at the Police Station he said what was a very common thing in armed robbery cases, that he was standing outside the door and he did not go in. It appeared to counsel that there was a common idea that, if a man did not go but kept watch outside while someone else performed the actual robbery, he was not as guilty as the man who went inside. As a matter of fact he was equally guilty. Later the prisoner put up the defence that he brought men to complainant's house, he went for the commission due to him and she refused to give it to him. He heard things breaking in the house, he ran away and he was arrested. It was rather curious that he should not have said this at the police station when charged. If it was true it was difficult to conceive why the second man ran away.

Complainant said a man struck her on the chest near the heart. His Lordship:—Who?

Complainant:—This is the devil here—(loud laughter).

The Hon. Attorney General:—Don't use that word—(laughter).

Complainant, continuing, said he told her to keep quiet or he would kill her, speaking in Chinese. "I struggled with him and I upset my breakfast things—(laughter). He tried to put the cloth in my mouth and I bit his thumb. When he let go I managed to scream. He tried to push his thumb with the cloth in my mouth, but I bit his thumb." She had never seen him before. There were marks on her face, neck and arms.

His Lordship:—What did he come for?

Complainant:—Why, of course, my Lord, to steal me—(laughter).

The Hon. Attorney General:—He did not come for commission?—No.

His Lordship:—Do you know him at all?—No.

Prisoner:—It won't pay you to know me now, will it?

His Lordship:—You hear what he says.

Complainant:—Oh, my Lord, it was only a waste of breath—(laughter). What did he tell the Inspector at the police station?

The amah gave corroborative evidence.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Aged Beggars' Fatal Quarrel.

A very sad case of alleged murder was reported on Saturday afternoon from Kowloon City, as a result of which a Chinese, bowed in appearance and stated to be sixty-three years of age, stands charged with the capital offence in connection with the death of a man five years his senior. It appears that Cheung Fa, aged sixty-eight, residing at Lam Lo Mei, Kowloon City, had a quarrel over money matters with Cheung Yau, who, like himself, was a beggar. The quarrel became serious and it is alleged that Cheung Yau hit the deceased over the head a number of times with a piece of iron piping.

The police were called, but on arrival it was found that the deceased, who was suffering from multiple injuries to the head, was already unconscious. He was conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he was admitted shortly before four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. He died at about seven o'clock, without recovering consciousness.

This morning Cheung Yau was charged with murder at the Police Court, before Mr. Hazeland.

Inspector Sim, who was in charge of the case, said that the deceased's head had been beaten practically to a pulp by the iron bar.

The prisoner was formally remanded for a week.

CHINESE BROKER CHARGED.

Accused of Obtaining \$1,700 by Conspiracy.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese broker was charged with conspiracy to obtain \$1,700.

Mr. Kuss prosecuted and informed the magistrate that on Jan. 14 the defendant came to the prosecutor and asked him if he would care to purchase any ginseng. The prosecutor replied that he would, and the price agreed upon was \$1,700. The defendant produced samples of the ginseng and said that delivery could be obtained from the s.s. Childar. Prosecutor sent a foki to the ship and he returned with another man who said that he had the ginseng. The prosecutor paid over the money and it was soon afterwards that they discovered that the ginseng was not forthcoming.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

The Hon. Attorney General:—Whose are these shoes? (found in the house).

Witnesses:—They belong to the grol-bird.

His Lordship:—Who is the grol-bird?

Witnesses:—The thief—(loud laughter).

Prisoner said he took men to complainant's house at her request, for which he was to receive payment. When he asked for the money he was put off several times and he went on Saturday morning by arrangement with her. He stood at the door and called out "I want my money."

She replied if he did not go away she would blow the police whistle and give him in charge. He then heard croakery being broken inside, she came running out, called out "save life," a police whistle was blown and he ran away. He was well known about that place and it was not likely he would commit an armed robbery in broad daylight at ten o'clock in the morning. He did not use violence on the complainant; in fact, he never went in the room and did not know whether she had anyone inside with her or not.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty on the charge of common assault only.

His Lordship said he did not know the object of prisoner's visit to complainant's house, but he had assaulted her and had been found guilty on the charge, so the sentence of the Court would be eight months' imprisonment with hard labour.

LOCAL SPORT.

Week-End Football and Cricket.

Football enthusiasts were provided with a good game on Saturday afternoon on the Naval Ground, Happy Valley, when the Navy met the R.G.A. in a match which resulted in a draw. The score, "one all," fully represented the game and was a clear criterion of the individual merits of teams which were as accurately matched as they could well be. The game throughout was of the bustling nature usually found when the Navy men take the field, their tactics just about bringing them equal with the cleverer football that was shown at times by the soldiers. Swan was the artist responsible for the soldiers' goal but this was levelled by Godfrey who got home for the Navy. In the later stages of the second half the Artillery put some considerable pressure on their opponents' goal but the fine play of Fenimore at back did much to keep the honours of the game divided. Swan put up an off-side goal for the soldiers, but the error was seen by Mr. F. W. Eager, who promptly disallowed the point.

Second Division Matches.

In the second division of the league, Queen's College had a very creditable win over the Victoria Rovers by the odd goal in three. The game was of a peculiarly uninteresting nature save for the play of the winners, who were faced by opponents blessed with the advantage of weight. The losers' defence did moderately well and the meeting of the two teams showed that in the junior league there is much material that may soon improve to first division class.

The Lusitano Club went down badly before the Confucian Society by five goals to nil. The game was of interest in that it again demonstrated the quality of the Chinese combination, which had already earned the good opinions of habitués of the Valley. A good grasp of the needs of the game and accurate combination resulted in the win for the Confucians, the Lusitano Club defence failing to cope with the determined onslaughts of their opponents. The winners' goals were scored by:—Ip Kwai-sham (2), Chan King-ko, Chan Kwoon-sham, and Lam Yau-fun.

A Friendly Game.

A friendly match was played on the Club ground between the Hongkong Football Club and the Police, the latter winning by the only goal scored. As football, the game was decidedly not a success; the players certainly played a friendly game to the top of their bent and the result was the attraction of many spectators who preferred a little light comedy to watching the hard-fought games in other parts of the Valley. Booker scored the only goal for the Police and though the Club forwards worried the Police they were kept from the goal and the game ended in a win for the latter.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v Civil Service.

Two runs was the narrow margin by which the Hongkong Cricket Club was defeated by the Civil Service Club on Saturday. The victory was due to the bowling of Bird, who in the later stages of the game trundled very well and dismissed the Club's tail end just before time went. Withnell, for the Civil Service, did well, putting up a good score of 68, fifty-two of which were scored in twelve strokes. R. Hancock, for the Club, scored seventy-two and took most of the other side's wickets. The scores were:—

Civil Service.

P. T. Lambie, o Whitmarsh, b Hancock 8

O. P. Martyn, b Hancock 15

R. C. Withnell, b Donnelly 68

A. C. Brawn, b Donnelly 4

R. E. O. Bird, c Mass, b Hancock 28

Hon. O. Sayer, o Bennett, b Hancock 9

O. Sars, b Donnelly 4

E. B. Reed, b Donnelly 5

W. Hill, c Chapman, b Hancock 5

W. N. Edmonds, not out 0

C. J. Teachi, c and b Hancock 3

Extras 37

Total 182

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Hancock 15.2 6 28 6

Donnelly 17 1 65 4

Mass 3 0 31 0

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR FARMER HAMS & BACON

CANNOT BE EXCELLED. READ THESE:

THE STAR.

"At the Royal Show to-day Mr. George Farmer, the well-known ham and bacon curer of Eureka Street, Ballarat East, followed up his previous numerous and record breaking successes at former shows in Melbourne and Sydney by gaining first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion prizes for hams, thus pronouncing him without doubt Champion of the Commonwealth."

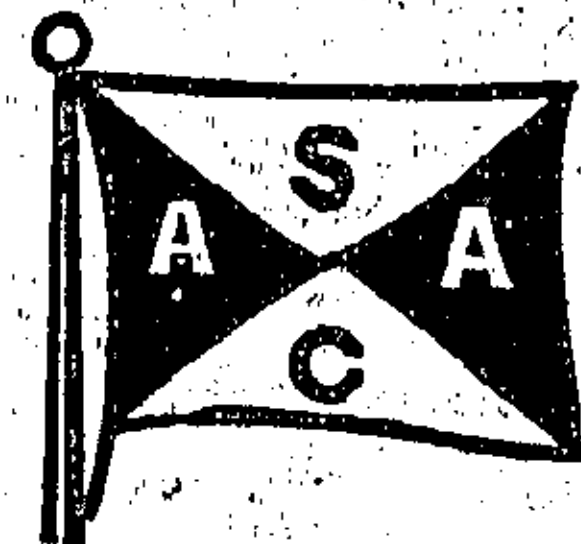
THE COURIER.

"For many years past, Mr. George Farmer, of Ballarat, has been a prominent prize-taker at the leading shows of the Commonwealth, and his list of successes is now a very lengthy and meritorious one. At the Royal Show which was opened in Melbourne to-day he was again to the fore, securing first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion for hams."

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HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



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on or about the 8th February, 1915.

For freight or information, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Chapman ...	5	0	25	0	Lists Nos. 18 and 18..	5.00
L. Bennett, b Reed ...	9				Dr. Herbert To ...	50.00
Mitchell, b Reed ...	23				Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. ...	25.00
Moore, o Edmonds, b Severn ...	16				S. J. David and Co. ...	5.00
Mass, b Martyn ...	11				List No. 19.	5.00
Hancock, b Severn ...	72				T. W. Etrington ...	5.00
Kennedy, st, b Severn ...	1				R. Middlemass ...	1.00
Gace, b Bird ...	11				H. Smythe ...	60.00
Jacks, b Reed ...	12				List No. 28.	60.00
Donnelly, c Severn, b Bird ...	12				European Saff Tai-keo Dockyard ...	100.00
Chapman, l.b.w. b Bird ...	1				List No. 34.	10.00
Whitmarsh, not out ...	1				Messrs. Chopard and Birot ...	5.00
Extras ...	8				D. MacLennan ...	2.00
Total ...	180				R. Katz ...	2.00
Bowling.					H. S. Hsu ...	2.00
O. M. R. W.					List No. 35.	
Reed 10.2	0	44	2		H. E. Sir Henry May, K.O.M.G. ...	100.00
Bird 8	1	39	3		Lady May ...	10.00
Withnell 7	0	41	0			
Severn 4	0	25	2			
Martyn 5	1	23	2			

CIGARETTE & TOBACCO FUND.

For the Allied Forces at the Front.

It will no doubt interest the subscribers to the above Fund to know that a consignment of 100,000 Woodbine cigarettes and 144 lbs. of "Stolen Kisses" and 144 lbs. of "Ramhead" plug tobacco were despatched by the P. and O. s.s. Arcadia on Saturday, freight free, as "hitherto, through the courtesy of the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett. This makes a total of 400,000 cigarettes and 804 lbs. of tobacco to date.

The goods are addressed to the D.D.O.S. Arsenal, London, and Major T. Robertson, A.O.D., kindly forwards the necessary documents so as to ensure prompt arrival at the base for transmission to the front and trenches.

On each packet and on the cases is printed "A Present from Hongkong," which will let recipients know that although we are far away, they are in our thoughts.

Further subscriptions will be thankfully received, so that periodical supplies can be shipped for the use of our gallant defenders during this cruel war.

Amounts acknowledged to 9th January, 1915 ... \$1,720.07

List No. 1.

Obi Wan ... 50.00

Victoria Recreation Club ... 11.70

Victoria Theatre ... 5.95

List No. 2.

N. S. Moses ... 10.00

G. W. Eddy, T. M. Nicol and T. \$1. ... 3.00

List No. 5.

W. A. D. ... 5.00

G. A. P. ... 4.00

C. B. B. ... 2.00

Less paid in error to fund shown in total 9th January, 1915 91.15

\$1,991.57

Amount expended to 10th January 1915 \$1,621.22

Balance in hand \$ 370.35

GEO. J. B. SAYER, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 1st prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GRIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 18th JANUARY.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 19th JANUARY.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
5.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	£ 6.00
Return Fare by Night Steamer (return by day Steamer)	1.00
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SUNDAY, 24th JANUARY.

The Company's new Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

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Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Katori Maru Capt. Kon T. 19,000 Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu T. 16,000	THURS. 28th Jan. at 10 a.m. THURS. 11th Feb. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 13,500 Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500	TUES. 26th Jan. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 13,500	FRIDAY, 12th Feb. at noon.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawachima T. 12,500	SATURDAY, 23rd Jan.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Bombay Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 5,000	SATUR. 23rd Jan.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokkaichi	Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 5,000	WED. 27th Jan.
S'hai and Kobe	Wakasa Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 12,500	TUES. 19th Jan.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	TUES. 9th Feb. at 5 p.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Mishima Maru Capt. S. Wada T. 16,000	THURS. 28th Jan. at 11 a.m.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 24th February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kiwayo	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Shidzuoka Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	19th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	19th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	21st Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	26th Jan. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinkua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday; taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 18th Jan. 1915.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tikembang	SHAI	1st half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tikini	SHAI	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Titarcoem	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.	JAVA	2nd half Jan.
Tijmanoeck	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	SHAI	2nd half Jan.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjiluwong	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	2nd half Feb.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 26th January.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd February.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd March.

via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, YQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th March

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	25th Jan.	1st Feb. at 11 a.m.
St Albans		

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailching	W. O. Passmore	TUES. 19th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Hailyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI. 22nd Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES. 26th Jan. at 1 p.m.

Hailmun..... | A. H. Stewart..... | WED. 20th Jan. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

China Coast Gazette.
Mr. R. F. Snel, from reser. e, has gone chief officer, Hupeh.
Mr. J. G. McLeavy, chief officer, Hupeh, has gone chief officer, Pakhoi.

Mr. W. Roberts, chief officer, Pakhoi, is on reserve.
Mr. J. Hutchinson, from reser. e, has gone chief engineer, Luanyi.

Mr. P. Agnew, chief engineer, Luanyi, has gone chief engineer, Kinling.

Mr. O. Jensen, chief engineer, Kinling, is on reserve.

Mr. J. F. Timbrell, second engineer, from leave, is transferred to Hongkong.

Mr. O. H. Mott has been appointed third officer, Kwongsang.

Mr. W. D. Rodgers, awaiting orders, has gone second officer, Suwo.

Mr. R. N. Wallace, second officer, Suwo, has gone second officer, Tukwo.

Mr. H. C. Taylor, second officer, Tukwo, has resigned.

Captain W. Ross, from leave, has gone master, Kiangshin.

Captain E. O. Lindstrom, of the Kiangshin, is on leave.

Mr. B. Jaul, chief officer, Kwangchi, is on leave.

Mr. Kranks, second officer, Kwangchi, has gone acting chief officer, same ship.

Mr. O. Mogenson, awaiting orders, has gone second officer, Kwangchi.

Mr. Hanna, acting third engineer, Hainyu, is awaiting orders.

Mr. D. O. Sharer, from leave, has gone third engineer, Hainyu.

Mr. J. McInnes, third engineer, Kiangshin, has gone third engineer, Kweilee.

Captain O. Stewart, from leave, has gone master, Kwangshin.

Captain A. P. Sangster, of the Kwangshin, has gone master, Hainkong.

Captain J. Halkett, of the Hainkong, is on leave.

Captain O. Taylor, Jr., of the Chiyuen, is awaiting orders.

Shipping and Engineering.

For the Blue Funnel Line.

Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Greenock, has launched for the Blue Funnel Line the Mentor, a steel screw cargo and passenger steamer designed for the Eastern service with a deadweight capacity of 10,000 tons. Her principal dimensions are: Length 470ft., breadth 56ft. 6in. and one single-end boiler, having a working pressure of 165lb., and fitted with forced draught. This machinery will give a speed of 15 knots.

Oil Fuel.

In last year's Lloyd's Report, allusion was made to the recent revision of the Society's Rules relating to the burning and carrying of oil fuel. These Rules provide for the use of oil fuel the flash point of which is not lower than 150° F. In some cases, however, it has of late been desired to employ oil having a lower flash point, and the Committee have approved plans making suitable provision for the safe use of such oil. In this connection, it may be mentioned that fires have occurred in vessels the fittings of which were only suitable for high flash point oil, and as these fires might perhaps have been caused by the employment of oil fuel having a flash point lower than 150° F., the Committee felt it to be their duty to call the special attention of the owners of vessels in which oil fuel is used to the importance of seeing that their vessels are supplied with fuel of a suitable quality.

Taken over by the N. and R. Lloyd.

The regular steamship service from New York to the Netherlands Indies, which up till now has been carried on by the Hansa Line, will now be taken over by the Netherlands and Rotterdam Lloyd.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.

ALEXANDRA CANT.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues., 19th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Wed., 20th Jan. at 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed., 20th Jan. at 8 a.m.
SINGAPORE & Penang	Hopsang	Wed., 20th Jan. at 2 p.m.
SHAI, Y'hama & Kobe	Fooksang	Thur., 21st Jan. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 23rd Jan. at 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Tues., 26th Jan. at 8 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 30th Jan. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Dato, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMeward.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Radnorshire	30th Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, V'VER, STLE, TACOMA & PLAND...	Clengle	23rd Jan.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

DRAVING DOCK, 78' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

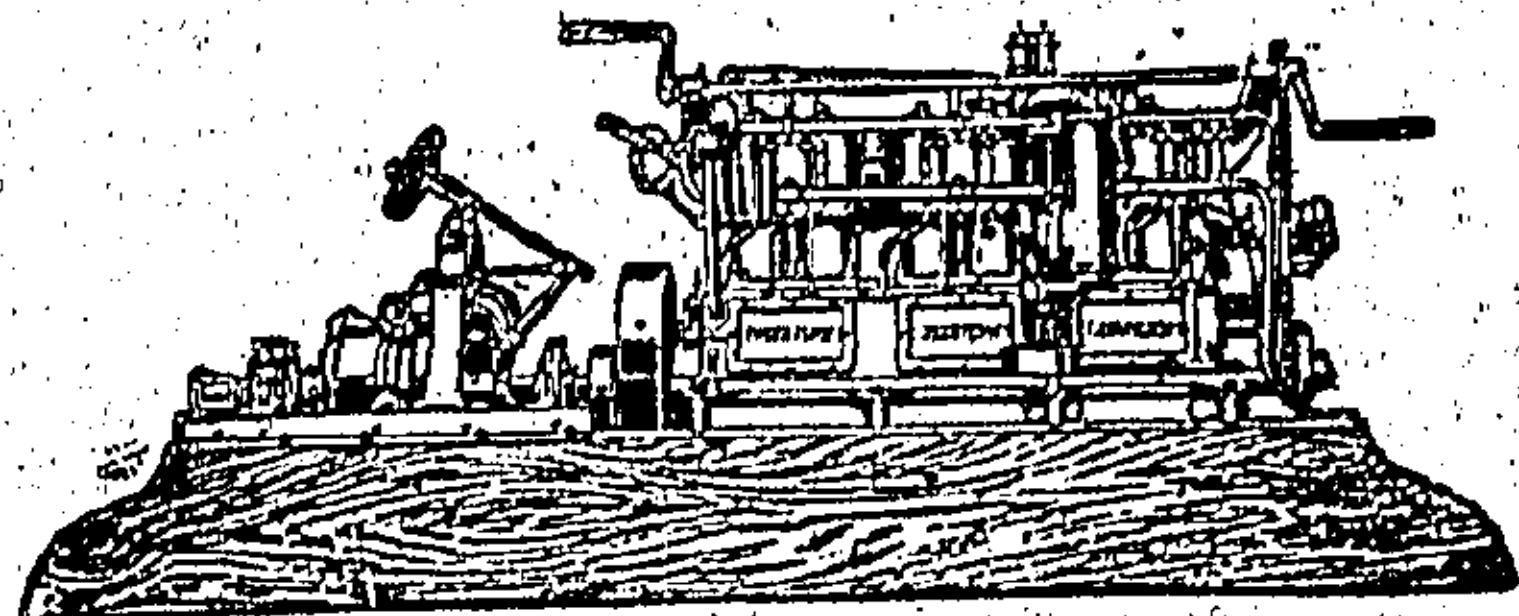
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JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

O.6. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRIFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

Telephone No. 211.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De- spatched.
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'be, &c.	Nankin	P. & O.	20, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	28, Jan.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Nubia	P. & O.	29, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	19, Jan.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	26, Jan.
Via, B.C. & S'pore via S'hai &c.	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	26, Jan.
Via, B.C. & S'pore via K'lung, Japan	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	28, Jan.
Via, B.C. & S'pore via K'lung, Japan	Panama M.	O. S. K.	19, Feb.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	12, Feb.
Australian Ports	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	14, Feb.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Magellan	M. M.	19, Jan.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.
Shanghai & Kobe	Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	19, Jan.
Singapore & Penang	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	20, Jan.
Anping, Takao via S'tow & Amoy	Sosho Maru	O. S. K.	20, Jan.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	20, Jan.
S'hai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji	Orissa	D. S. Co.	22, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	22, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham.	Shibetoro		
Penang & Colombo	Maru	O. S. K.	24, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	V. Clotat	M. M.	26, Jan.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teon	B. & S.	26, Jan.
Shanghai	Oriental	P. & O.	27, Jan.
Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	28, Jan.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Surat	B. L.	29, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	9, Feb.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Namur	P. & O.	20, Feb.
Shanghai	Tijapras	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijitarem	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	S. half O.
Japan	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	Tjimanoeck	J. C. J. L.	F. half F.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

via SUEZ CANAL for BOSTON & NEW YORK.

via PANAMA CANAL for NEW YORK.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1914

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA will be
despatched from this port at 1 p.m. Tues-
day, January 19, for San Francisco, via
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,
Yokohama and Honolulu.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. UMTA sailed from Calcutta
on the 8th inst. and may be expected here
on or about the 29th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Yo-yo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,135 O. Hayakawa, 10th inst.—Dairen, Coal—H. B.	
Changsha, Br. s.s. 1,463, F. G. Gambrell, 12th inst.—Melbourne, Gen.—B. & S.	
Hong Bee, Br. s.s. 2,086, Ogden, 12th inst. —Singapore, 5th inst. General— Chinese.	
Hopsang, Br. s.s. 1,339, Robertson, 13th inst.—Moji, 7th inst. Coal—J. M. & Co.	
Tjikini, Aut. s.s. 2,881, Lap, 12th inst.— Amoy, 11th inst. Ballast—J. C. J. L.	
Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 867, S. Takushige, 13th inst.—Swatow, 11th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	
Chinkiang, Br. s.s. 1,228, Ainelle, 13th inst. Swatow, 12th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Manchuria, Am. s.s. 3,750, A. Dixon, 14th —San Francisco, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	
Wuhu, Br. s.s. 1,277, H. T. Howard, 14th inst.—Amoy, 12th inst. Ballast— H. & S.	
Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,330, T. Hamada 15th inst.—Manila, 12th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	
Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 15th inst.— Swatow, 14th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	
Iyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,911, R. Okamoto, 15th inst.—Japan, 10th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Taming, Br. s.s. 1,350, G. H. Pennefather, 15th inst.—Manila, 12th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	

CONSIGNEES

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL
and STRAITS.

The Steamship

"MONTROSE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of Holt's
Wharf at Kowloon, whence
and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 20th
instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 10th prox.
or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Go-
downs, where they will be ex-
amined on the 20th inst. at 11
a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1915.

TO SAIL

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO."GLEN" & "SHIRE" JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE
to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.New high power twin screw steamers, offering
excellent accommodation.

s.s. "CLENGYLE" 9,500 tons gross.

will leave HONGKONG on the 21st January for

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

All vessels fitted with refrigerating machinery, wireless tele-
graphy, electric light and steam heating apparatus. A qualified
doctor also stewardess carried.

For passage and further information apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading can be issued to

New York, Chicago and all interior points in U.S.A.

The Steamship

Also calling at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers.

This fine steamer has excellent accommodation for

first and second class passengers.

For Rates of Freight, passage money, etc. apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

Agents.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

General Agents.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER WHEEL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRING NEAP
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	140' top bottom	10'	2' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271'	74'	15' 6"	2' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	60'	15'	2' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	220'	60'	15'	2' 6"
WAI-KOK-TSUI				
Consolidated Dock	450'	85'	20'	2' 6"
ADELPHI				
Hong Dock	430'	85'	20'	2' 6"
Lamont Dock	320'	60'	20'	2' 6"

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. OYER & Co. M.H. Ferryway Dock Hongkong

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1915.

TELEGRAMS.

SHIPPING INSURANCE.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph").

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha announces a Japanese Government insurance scheme for cargoes to Japan from intermediate ports at the following rates:—

Middlesbrough to Colombo and beyond, ten shillings per cent.
London to Colombo and beyond, seven shillings per cent.
Marseilles to Colombo and beyond, three shillings per cent.

DAY BY DAY.

Overcoat Stolen.

Abdul Rahim, architect, has reported to the Police the theft from his verandah of an overcoat worth \$20.

The Philippine Band.

By kind permission, the Philippine Constabulary Band will play selections on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground this afternoon from 4 to 5.30 p.m.

Strong Monsoon.

The O.P.R. steamer Montezale, which arrived from Bombay yesterday, reports having experienced fine weather until three days from port, when a strong monsoon, with heavy sea, was encountered.

Calendars, etc. Received.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of calendars for 1915 from the Royal Exchange Assurance Co., the North British Mercantile (Messrs. Shaw, Watson, & Co., Ltd.), the Northern Insurance Co., (Messrs. Bradley and Co.) and the Vacuum Oil Co.

Fatal Fall.

On Saturday afternoon, Yung Shing, a Chinese, aged about 33 years, was admitted to the Tung Wah Hospital suffering from injuries alleged to have been caused by falling from the second floor verandah of his house. He expired shortly after admittance to the hospital.

Seized the Opportunity.

While the fire was progressing on Saturday morning at Jervois Street, the street thief was taking advantage of the opportunities it offered. Fu Fat-fu, an accountant, living at 111, Jervois Street, one of the houses involved in the conflagration, has reported to the Police, that, while the fire was in progress, a leather box that he had placed on the footway for safety was stolen. It contained, among other things, clothing worth \$55 and \$120 in money.

THE SHARE MARKET.

We are advised of the following changes in share quotations since going to press with our first edition:—

Cement—85 1/2, buyers.
Sugars—84, buyers.
Kowloon Wharves—\$69, sales.
Langkats—The 35 1/2, buyers.
Shells—81 1/2, middle, from London.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The T.K.K. TENYO MARU, which sailed from San Francisco on December 19, is expected to arrive at this port via Honolulu, Japan, and Manila on Tuesday, the 19th inst. at 9 a.m.

Like Fire from Heaven.

"Culture has been poured out on the German nation like fire from Heaven," says one of the fervid admirers. "But the gods of the end of Sodom and Gomorrah."—Globe.

SHUI ON AGROUND.

Ran Into a Standard Oil Lighter.

The s.s. Shui On, on the West River run, now lies badly damaged on the beach near Woon-moon Bar as the result of a collision in the dark with the lighter Ruth, belonging to the Standard Oil Co. It appears that the s.s. Shui On was making her return voyage to Hongkong when, at about 2 a.m. on Saturday, she passed Woon-moon Bar. Some fifteen minutes later she ran into the Ruth, which had been lying up for the night with the steam launch Comet near by. The Ruth, on her trip from Woon-moon, had sprung a leak, and, as a consequence, she had been beached and anchored to prevent her slipping into the water.

The Shui On, after the collision, commenced to make water, and, realising the seriousness of his position, the captain ran his boat ashore and sent up rockets to call for assistance. This, however, did not arrive until daylight, and it was not until some hours later that the passengers, one of whom was a European, were transferred.

In the daylight it was discovered that the Shui On had run into the lighter. The latter had sunk, and, in putting his boat in for the shore, the captain of the Shui On had run across the Ruth and had so been fixed. The only European passenger on board the vessel was Mr. Elliott, a representative of the Standard Oil Co. The Chinese passengers, of whom there were quite a number, were taken off in junks and some in Canton boats.

On Saturday, Mr. Fothergill, of the Standard Oil Co., left Hongkong for the scene of the collision with two boats and pumps to see what could be done towards salvaging the lighter. The Shui On herself has been badly damaged, but, fortunately, there was no loss of life, though had the accident taken place in deeper waters, the consequences might have been more serious.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Musketry (Standard Test).—Musketry (Trained men only) will be carried out as follows:—Saturday, 30th inst., Left Section M. G. Co. at 2.30 p.m. Sunday, 31st inst., Civil Service Company at 9.30 a.m. Members must attend punctually at the times stated above. Any man attending late will not be allowed to fire. Note.—Only members who have fired Part I can fire the Standard Test. Officer on duty in the Butts, Saturday, 30th inst., Lieut. Kennett. An Officer of the unit firing will attend to take charge of the firing point each day and sufficient N.C.O.s of the unit will attend to assist the Instructor.

Parades.—Parades for Tuesday, 19th inst., 5.00 p.m., Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range for the following recruits:—Scouts Company, Privates A. J. Denny, J. Gibb, H. Kennedy (No. 1,569), J. Bentley, R. T. Burton, H. L. Denny, A. Keith, C. Woodhead, O. Palmer, Johnson and R. N. Anderson. Service rifles to be carried. Corpl. Grimes, R.E., will attend. 5.15 p.m., No. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery and Left Section M. G. Co. 10 p.m. drill at Headquarters. Remainder, outposts under Company Commanders.

D.-tail.—Orderly Officer, Lieut. Wright; Orderly Sergeant, Sergeant Crawford. To furnish Guard to-night, Right Section M. G. Co.; to-morrow, Scouts Co.

P. AND O. THEFT CASE.

Prisoners Sentenced at the Sessions.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, sitting in criminal jurisdiction, at the Supreme Court, this morning, Mok Mei-fong, Lau Han, To Teo, Leung Teoi, Chan Ngau and Wong Yee, were charged with stealing five bales of cotton yarn, valued at about \$600, the property of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, from the Company's lighter Madge on December 9.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson (Crown Solicitor) instructed by Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, prosecuted. The jury were:—Messrs. F. J. Gallion (foreman), J. M. da Silva, A. McDonald, E. G. Aquino, A. G. R. Chas, H. F. Banje and A. H. Abbas.

The defendants pleaded not guilty and were undefended. A fifth man was discharged, the Crown Solicitor pointing out that he did not intend to offer any evidence against him. This was a case, said counsel, of much importance to the Colony. The seriousness of such a robbery lay in the fact that it might cause a great deal of trouble not only to the Company but also to the consignees, and this being a shipping port, such thefts could not be tolerated and should be dealt with severely. Four of the prisoners were employed on the lighter, and, on December 7, 8 and 9, they were employed in unloading cargo from the s.s. Malta at the Kowloon wharf. Prisoners were the crew of the lighter and were not connected with the steamer. The tallyman, who was also engaged on the lighter, had absconded. As to the woman, he would prove that she was on board the Madge, and must have had considerable knowledge of what was happening on the boat, and she might have had a share of the profits. On December 8, the cargo was removed from the lighter to the godown, and again tallied. The two tallies were exactly the same—562 bales, but when the police boarded the Madge on the day after the discharge they found a quantity of cotton waste and some iron bands and sacking which would be identified as belonging to the cargo of the Malta. Five bales of forty packages, weighing about a ton, were found. He would call evidence to show that the first prisoner, the tallyman on the lighter, must have known that the cotton was being stolen and he asked the jury to say that he was the most guilty of the lot, because the others would not be in the dock but for him.

The first and second defendants were found guilty by a majority of six to one, the fourth and fifth defendants were unanimously found guilty and the sixth—like the third in the early part of the case—was declared not guilty. The first defendant was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and the second, fourth and fifth defendants to two years' imprisonment each.

OUT OF HOSPITAL.

But Goes to Gaol.

The Chinese who was recently sent to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment of injuries received by falling from a scaffold at Wanchai, while endeavouring to steal some fittings, appeared this morning at the Police Court. It transpired that in the interim it had been discovered that the defendant had returned from banishment. For the latter offence he was sentenced to six months' hard labour and in addition was sent to prison for a further month, with four hours' stocks, for the larceny.

ARMY FLOUR STOLEN.

A Defendant and His Instructions.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeldan, two Chinese were charged with the theft of a quantity of flour, the property of the Army Service Corps.

The first defendant told his Worship that his No. 1 gave him the bags of flour to take away and said that if he saw any soldiers with stripes on their arms he was to drop the flour and run away.

The first defendant was sent to prison for one month and the second for two months, four hours' stocks being ordered in each case.

THE COAL MARKET.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough's coal report, dated January 15, contains the following:—

Coal expected.—Japan, 34,000 tons; Dairen, 7,900 tons. Arrivals.—January 1, Albiana, 5,000 tons; Ohlawangtao, sold; January 4, Heiwa Maru, 2,500 tons; Milke, sold; January 5, Hikosan Maru, 4,800 tons; Milke, sold; January 5, Taimon Maru, 4,200 tons; Moji, sold; January 6, Dainichi Maru, 3,900 tons; Moji, sold; January 6, Chosen Maru, 4,200 tons; Moji, sold; January 6, Rynasho Maru, 3,700 tons; Fushun, sold; January 6, Komigata Maru, 3,800 tons; Hongy, sold; January 7, Tanmei Maru, 4,300 tons; Moji, sold; January 9, Dajima Maru, 3,200 tons; Ohlawangtao, sold; January 12, Rokkusan Maru, 3,400 tons; Hongy, sold; January 12, Taiwan Maru, 2,300 tons; Hongy, sold; January 12, Kiku Maru, 3,000 tons; Hongy, sold; January 12, Toyo Maru, 4,000 tons; Fushun, sold; January 13, Hop Sang, 2,000 tons; Moji, sold.

Sales.—Small sales on private terms.

GERMANY'S SHRINKING NAVY.

End of the Dresden.

London, Dec. 13.—Admiral from Buenos Ayres give definite news of the German cruiser Dresden, 3,592 tons, 24.5 knots.

The Dresden fled for safety when the superiority of the British Squadron became apparent in the action off the Falkland Islands, and steamed due west to Port Gallagos, at the mouth of the river of that name on the Patagonian coast.

She got in safely, but was then stranded, whether by accident or design is not known.

The armoured cruiser Soharhorst is stated to have put up the pluckiest fight against the British, and to have continued firing until her guns were submerged.

Cruiser Cormoran interned. Washington, Dec. 15.—The Navy Department has learned officially of the arrival at Gram of the German cruiser Cormoran, 1,604 tons.

This is the warship of which nothing has been heard since she left Kiaochow.

The commander of the Cormoran was notified by the United States harbour authorities that he must leave within 24 hours, or be interned.

As it is improbable that the cruiser will be able to secure sufficient coal to take her to the nearest German port, it is likely that she will be interned.

Later.—The commander of the Cormoran subsequently informed the port authorities that he had decided to allow the vessel to be interned.

WAR ITEMS.

Bravo Manchester!

Manchester, which, after sending 50,000 men to join the forces, raised the whole of a fifth City Battalion of 1,070 men, is now well on the way with a sixth. Outside the town hall the authorities have placed a large "thermometer," which gives the recruiting figures from hour to hour.

Cat-Shooting in Germany.

A novel appeal to the public has just been issued by the Mayor and Corporation of Braunschweig, a town in East Prussia. The district seems to be very prolific in cats, and the authorities have hit upon the brilliant idea of at the same time thinning out the cats and benefiting the army in the field. They, therefore, call upon the citizens to shoot the cats and to send in the skins as speedily as possible to the town hall. The Mayor points out that cats' skins, being known to afford great protection against rheumatism, would prove of great comfort and value to the soldiers.

Released. One of the casualty lists issued at the end of November states that the Rev. J. T. Hies, who had been unofficially reported a prisoner of war, has been released. Mr. Hies was formerly chaplain to the British garrison in Tientsin.

Incentive to Loot.

On a young German officer who was lately taken prisoner near Belfort the following letter, dated October 24, from his fiancée, living in Berlin, was found:—"What are you all doing still in Alsace since Belfort has been taken by our brave army? Three times you have told me you were on the way to Paris, and hoped to enter the French capital soon, but perhaps you will be already there before this reaches you. If so, dear, don't forget to capture (sic) the beautiful furs and the pearls we saw together last summer in the Rue de la Paix. They were lovely, and will attract much notice here when peace is made at Christmas and all our enemies are beaten."

French Banks Refuse to Take Pillage Notes.

Paris, Nov. 27.

During the past week, according to information given to the Paris edition of the New York Herald by a bank director, Swiss banks at Bale, Zurich, and other places, as well as certain Dutch banks, have been acting as intermediaries for the German authorities in attempting to cash in Paris millions of francs' worth of bank notes obtained by pillage or in from of indemnities in the invaded territory. Many of these notes are partly burned and bloodstained. French banks are refusing to take the notes.

Von Moltke Prisoner of Kaiser. London, November 28.—A correspondent of the Daily News telegraphing from Copenhagen to-day, says:—"News reaches me privately that General von Moltke, chief of the German general staff, is not suffering from liver complaint, as reported, but is a prisoner in one of the Imperial palaces. General von Moltke's wife, who belongs to an old Danish family, has written to a Danish lady that her husband is confined by the Kaiser's orders at Ham-burg-am-der-Hohe, one of the numerous royal palaces. At the Kaiser's wish he was retired, gracefully from headquarters, as he interfered too freely in the operations conducted by the Crown Prince on the west front in the early stages of the German retreat. General von Moltke still considers that his strategy was superior to that of the Crown Prince, but he admits that he miscalculated the demands on the transport, troops and supplies."

Ges. Joffre Interviewed.

Paris, November 30.

A special Press representative, who was received by General Joffre at his Headquarters yesterday, states that the General looks in no way older and that his

athletic carriage is by no means less vigorous as the result of his four months' campaign.

The journalist adds:—"An impression of physical and moral vigour emanates from the Commander-in-Chief, who expressed the hope that the Press would correct certain errors which the Germans were doing their utmost to spread. He hoped his visitor would carry away a good impression of the army."

"The General declined to receive congratulations on his military medal and said:—"Only one thing matters above all. That is to save the country."

"And," concludes the journalist, "his accent imbued one with confidence that he would do so."

Kaiser's Bribe to Troops.

Petrograd, Dec. 1.

According to the Russkoe Slovo, light is thrown on the extraordinary tenacity evinced by the Germans in Poland by letters found in the pockets of prisoners taken during General von Hindenburg's attack on Warsaw.

These letters show the Kaiser as asking his brave Prussians to make "a lightning attack on the defeated enemy, as when Warsaw is taken peace will be made." Evidently feeling this to be insufficient, the Kaiser follows it up with the statement that immediately Lodz and Warsaw are taken the operations will be ended on the Vistula, and all towns in Poland will be subjected to enormous monetary levies which will be given to the soldiers. According to the Order, every soldier will receive not less than \$1,000.—Central News.

Famine in Austria-Hungary.

Amsterdam, Nov. 30.

The Official Gazette of Budapest publishes regulations fixing the minimum prices for rye, barley, maize, and maize meal products, and for potatoes and rice meal.—Central News.

Rome, November 29.

The Vienna Neue Freie Presse publishes an article on the alarming outlook in Vienna, where, it is stated, bread, potatoes, milk, and eggs have become articles of luxury, and asks the authorities to take measures to deal with the situation.

At Trieste the flour supply has completely failed, and the inhabitants are eating bread made from barley and potatoes, which costs 8d. per 2-lb. loaf.

DOVER A BOUR ATTACK.

"Admiralty Without Any Information."

Dec. 11.

The Globe received the following from its Dover correspondent early yesterday morning:—

Heavy firing attracted many people to Dover sea front between 6.30 and 7 this morning. The forts commanding the eastern entrance to the naval harbour were sharply engaging something at sea. Reports since received state this was one or more German submarines. The firing lasted about half-an-hour. The destroyer A stilla meanwhile put to sea. The morning was very dark and rainy. No damage was done.

The message was withheld by the Censor until this morning. We understand that the Admiralty has received no information of the attack.

According to unofficial statements now received by the Globe, half-a-dozen submarines took part in the attack. The most confident assertion is made that more than one of the enemy craft was sunk. An Exchange report avers that three submarines were sent to the bottom. None of these statements is confirmed by the Admiralty. Another Exchange message received at noon to-day says officials at the harbour state emphatically that submarines were seen, and one account speaks of oil floating on the water, thereby indicating the spot where a submarine was sunk by the fire from the forts.

AMERICAN WAR FORCES.

Congressman's Striking Disclosures.

New York, December 3.—Mr. Gardner, a member of the House of Representatives, in a speech at the Economic Club, spoke of the condition of the American army and navy, which he declared were inefficient.

One of the most expert officers in the army, he said, had told him that there was not sufficient ammunition in the country to supply the guns for one day. The navy was full of "junk" and there were only 68 long-range torpedoes in the navy.

The Government had told Asia that they would not have them here. He did not believe in the policy of the toothless dog in the manger, which, after having barked, could not bite. He derided the peace advocates who advised the country to trust to the goodwill of other nations instead of making ready for defence.

Mr. Gardner asked if human nature had so changed during the last few weeks that trust could be placed in treaties, adding that The Hague was covered with cobwebs, and that there was no shred left of two Hague treaties or the Declaration of London.—Reuter.

TOWN IN DARKNESS.

Lodz Lunatic Asylum and Gas Reservoir Shelled.

Petrograd, December 6. The Germans in the operations near Lodz bombarded with their artillery a lunatic asylum a few miles from the town.

The inmates were interested spectators of the preparations for the windows, not realising what was about to happen. When the first shells struck the building scores of the lunatics jumped from the windows of each floor. The walls were knocked down, fire broke out, and many were burned alive.

Russian cavalry was sent to the rescue, and the Germans fled before the work of destruction was complete. The survivors were brought into Lodz.

Descriptions now arriving of the results of the bombardment of Lodz show that many houses in the main streets have been destroyed. The upper stories of the Grand and Savoy Hotels suffered from shrapnel fire.

A shell struck the gas reservoir, and the huge conflagration which followed lit up the whole town; but firemen and troops succeeded in extinguishing the blaze. The town has now no gas, and the streets are in absolute darkness after dusk except for a few electric lamps. The inhabitants are suffering great hardships, supplies being short, especially milk.—Reuter's Special.

Fortifying Vienna.

Venice, December 6.

The wounded arriving in Vienna filled 85 railway carriages. Among them were seven officers and one general.

The work of fortifying the capital is proceeding rapidly, and several thousand men are employed in digging trenches and in other defence works.—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned has received instructions from Madame Gains to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at the premises, No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central.

100 Drosch.
50 Blouses.
On view.—On day of Sale.
Terms.—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY,
the 21st January, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
150 Rough and Smooth Tweed Suit Lengths.
15 Tweed Overcoats.
10 Pairs Leather Leggings.
20 dozen Woolen Socks (Fancy).
On view from Wednesday, the 20th January, 1915.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,
the 22nd January, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 13 Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon.
The Whole of the Valuable Household Furniture, comprising:—
Fumed Oak dining room suite (sideboard, extension dining table and chairs), Oak Escrioire, Oak hatstand, Hido-covered arm-chairs, Royal Doulton dinner & breakfast sets, crockery etc.
Easy chairs upholstered in silk poplin, Rosewood & Maple occasional chairs upholstered in silk tapestry, Wilton pile carpet and rug, pictures, silk and ordered screens, blackwood joss table.
Fumed oak bedroom suite (wardrobe, toilet table, washstand, bedstead), toilet crockery etc.
Aluminium cooking utensils, teak ice chest etc.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Thursday, the 21st January.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios (just arrived from the North, being the property of the well known Dealers, Messrs. Kwong Yung & Co.)

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
the 22nd & 23rd January, 1915 commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to T'owk'wong periods, comprising:—

5-coloured and blue and white vases, plates, bowls and figures, etc.
Sang-de-boeuf vases, white Goddess of Mercy, Ming.
Bronze incense burners and vases, Ming.
Crystal, agate and jade snuff bottles and ornaments, etc.
5-coloured and blue and white plaques.
Blackwood screens inlaid with 5-coloured and blue and white porcelain plaques, etc., etc.

Soochow red wood curio cabinets, flower stands, tables, etc.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Wednesday, the 20th.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE

CIGARETTE & TOBACCO FUND FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE FRONT.
Will those Ladies and Gentlemen who hold Subscription Lists kindly send them to be entered up to one of the following:—
"South China Morning Post."
"Hongkong Telegraph."
Geo. J. B. Sayer,
19, Queen's Road Central.

As the Committee are sure that many Ladies and Gentlemen are in sympathy with this movement to give a little comfort to the Allied forces who are fighting our battles, donations will be thankfully received, and Subscription Lists can be obtained from any of the above.

Don't forget after the Show paper, and Light Refreshments at EXHIBITION, O.A.F.E. Open 11 to 12 Night.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 19th January, 1915

The Magnificent Picture
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"THERESA THE ADVENTRESS"
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Matinees every Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday.

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"THE AVENGING SEA"—Sensational Drama
in 2 parts—Length 3,000 Feet.
"AS BY A MIRACLE"—Drama.
"THE BATHERS' RACE"—Comic.
"THE TRAVELS OF A CAKE"—Comic.
"MOTHER-IN-LAW'S RETURN"—Comic.
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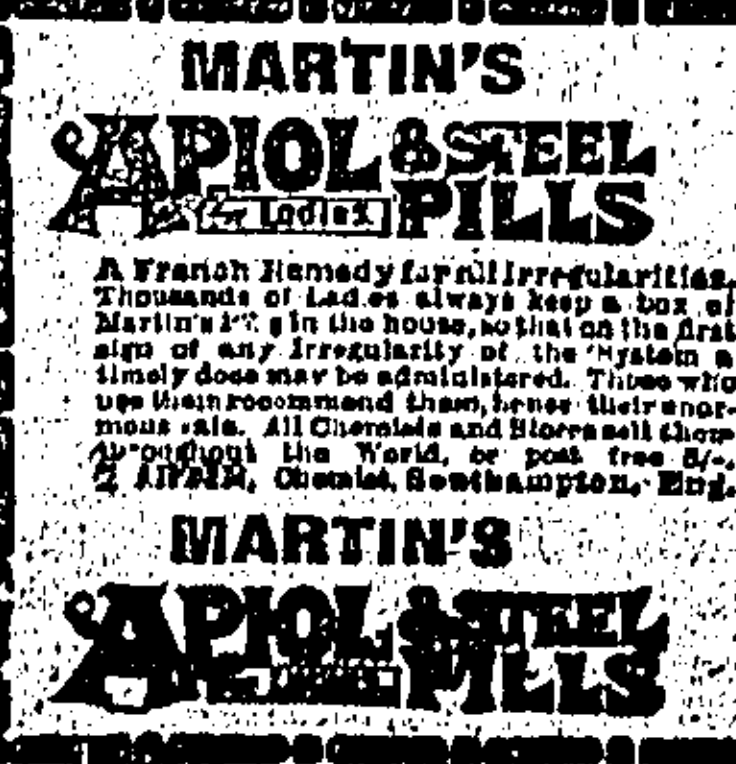
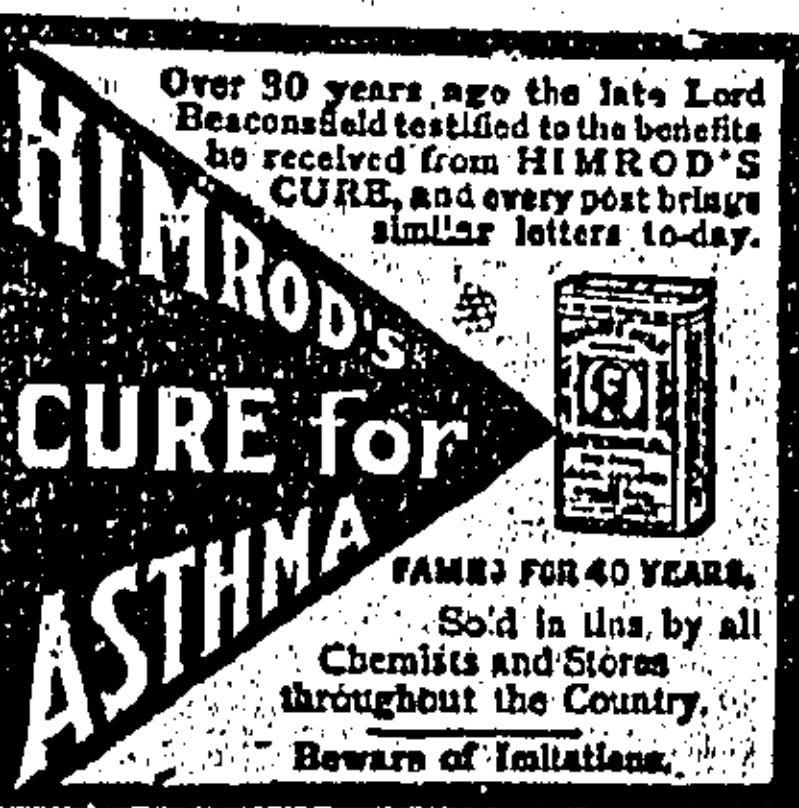
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OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mai Lung Pa	... lb. 21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	... " 21
" Roast,—Shin	... " 19
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	... " 16
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	... " 22
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	... " 33
" do,—Sirloin,—Ngau Lau	... " 28
" Sausages,—Ngau Choung	... per set 12
Bullock's Brains,—No	... each 50
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	... " 60
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	... lb. 14
" Head,—Ngau Tau	... lb. 22
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	... each 12
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	... " 12
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	... " 20
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	... lb. 13
" Tail,—Ngau Moi	... " 6
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	... set \$1.20
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	... lb. 26
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tsai-tau-keuk	... " 26
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwai	... " 24
" Leg,—Yeung Pei	... " 27
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	... " 27
Saddle	... " 24
Pigs' Chittlings,—Chu Chong	... per set 24
" Brains,—Chu No	... lb. 14
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	... " 16
" Fry,—Chu Chap	... " 16
" Head,—Chu Tau	... each 12
" Heart,—Chu Sam	... " 18
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	... lb. 30
" Liver,—Chu Kon	... " 26
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwai	... " 30
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	... " 20
" Leg,—Chu Pei	... " 20
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	... set 60
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	... each 8
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	... " 12
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	... lb. 27
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	... " 22
Sacking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai	... " 22
Snot,—Shang Ngau Yau	... " 27
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	... " 19
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	... " 20
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	... " 22
Lard,—Chu Yau	...

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	... lb. 30
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	... " 30
Ducks,—Ap	... " 24
Doves,—Pan Kan	... " 18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	... per doz 24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	... lb. 34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	... " 28
Geese,—Ngo	... " 24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	... each 30
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap	... " 25
Snipe,—Sha Tsai	... each 23
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung	... lb. 65
" Hen, " " Na	... " 45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	... lb. 18
Bream,—Pin Yu	... " 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	... " 17
Carp,—Li Yu	... " 22
Catfish,—Chik Yu	... " 15
Codfish,—Man Yu	... " 16
Crabs,—Hai	... " 24
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	... " 18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	... " 14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	... " 15
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha	... " 12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	... " 13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	... " 20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	... " 32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	... " 33
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	... " 45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	... " 18
Herrings,—Teo Pak	... " 23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	... " 28
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	... " 20
Loach,—Wu Yu	... " 26
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	... " 30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	... " 20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	... " 32
Mullet,—Chai Yu	... " 20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	... " 24
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	... " 12
Perch,—Tau Lo	... " 24
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	... " 18
Plaice,—Pan Yu	... " 14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Hong	... " 28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	... " 32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	... " 40
Ray,—Pai Pa Cha	... " 12
Rock Fish,—Shek Kiu Kung	... " 18
Roach,—Chun Yu	... " 12
Salmon,—Ma Yau	... " 35
Shark,—Sha Yu	... " 8
Skate,—Po Yu	... " 10
Shrimps,—Ha	... " 24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	... " 32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	... " 32
Tench,—Wan Yu	... " 20
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	... " 20
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	... " 64

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Bang Yan	... lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	... " 18
" (Chaco)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	... " 18
" Small,—Hoi Tong	... " 18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	... lb. 3
" (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	... " 3
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Yeung Lai	...

肉食

Carambola,—Yeung To	... each 12
Coconuts,—Ye Tse	... lb. 30
Grapes,—Po Tai Tze	... " 6
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	... " 10
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	... " 10
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	... " 30
" Fresh	...
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	... lb. 1
" Sweet	...
Pears, (American), Kam Shan Shoot Lay	... " 1
" (Canton), Cooking,—Sha Li	... " 10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	... " 10
Persimmons Large,—Hung Tsz	... " 8
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo	... each 1
" 2nd " —Chung-tang Po Lo	... " 1
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	... lb. 3
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	... each 15
Pumelo, Siam,—Ohim Lo Yan	... " 15
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwai	... " 15
Walnuts,—Hop To	... lb. 15
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	... each 1
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	...

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	... lb. 1
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moou Pin Tau	... " 1
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	... " 8
" Sprout,—Ah Choi	... " 10
" Long,—Tau Kok	... each 8
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	... " 8
Bitter Squash,—Fa Kwa	... " 8
Brijals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	... " 8
" Red,—Hung Ke	... " 10
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	... " 14
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	... lb. 8
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shan	... " 12
Carrots,—Kam Shan	... " 12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	... " 30
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	... " 18
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	... " 12
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	... " 10
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chiu Liu	... each 2
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	... lb. 8
Garlic,—Sun Tau	... " 8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	... " 8
" old,—Lo Keung	... " 15
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	... each 5
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	... lb. 6
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	... " 1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	... " 35
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	... lb. 12
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	... each 8
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	... " 6
Okros	...
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	... " 6
" Green,—Shang Chong	... " 6
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	... lb. 8
Parley,—Kun Tsi	... lb. 1
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	... " 3
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu	... " 3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	... " 3
" Japan,—Yut Pan Shu Tse	... " 8
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tse	... " 1
" Foochow,—Fook-chow Shu Tse	... " 3
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	... " 5
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tse	... " 12
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	... " 8
Sage,—Tse So	... " 5
Shallots,—Kon Chong Tau	... " 5
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	... " 8
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke	... " 6
Taro,—Wu Tau	... " 5
Turnips Fanti, (Long)—Lo Pak	... " 4
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	... " 15
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	... " 1
" (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	... " 15
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	... " 6
" Lily root,—Lin Ngau	... " 6
Yam,—Ta Shu	... " 1
" English,—Yeung Kan Choi	...

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DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria.	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 8 p.m. came day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Orléans. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener

ails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liège begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liège. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig in Liège and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liège still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oiry.

August 18.—Japan send ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liège and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Königsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezières.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux to purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lombardy. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haliex. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshöhe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunéville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Reims and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 800 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* sunk by German 3-bazars in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 25.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. *Cumberland* has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroonian River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Verdun.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser *Cormoran* and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive.

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. *Yarmouth* sinks the *Markomannia* and captures the *Pontoporus* (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from the sea. H.M.S. *Hawke* sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser *Waldeck Rousseau* sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer *Orefeld* arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser *Karlshöhe*, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer *Badger* sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lodz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 29.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser *Jemchug* and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser *bombards* *Thesodolia* in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser *Hermes* sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forces at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. *Minerva* bombards Akabi, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine *D5* sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser *Yorck* strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jaldie Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser *Emden* caught off Coos Islands by H.M.A.S. *Sydney* engagement ensues; *Emden* goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser *Koenigsberg* imprisoned in the Rufiji River, German East Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers *Good Hope* and *Monmouth* must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium. Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

November 16.—Votes for £225,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. *Canopus* is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixchoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Heligoland to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Taird Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attack and drive Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; now falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the Warta. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czestochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khopu, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 103,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine *U18* founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zepplin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that Germans suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorises Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge. Russians register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship *Bulwark* blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation, in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamers *Malachite* and *Primo* near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilean waters since the engagement off Valparaiso. Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the best event.

Nov. 30.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left for France on a visit to British Headquarters.

Dec. 1.—Russians capture Austrian positions defending the passes to the Carpathians. Announced that Russians during the first half of November took 60,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 2.—Prince of Wales' Fund totals \$4,000,000. King George and President Poincaré visit British forces. Germany apologises to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

Dec. 3.—Reported that an airman drops bombs on Krupp factory at Essen. Australian and New Zealand contingents disembark in Egypt. General De Wet captured. Belgrade occupied by Austrians.

Dec. 4.—Announced that, after six weeks, the Austro-Hungarian war loan of £160,000,000 is only half-subscribed.

Dec. 5.—King George returns to London.

Dec. 7.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Servians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 2,400 prisoners.

Dec. 8.—Allies make progress in Flanders, and a German advance is now regarded as impossible. Losses of Germans in the battles before Lodz stated to be 100,000. Paris Bourse reopens. Illness of the Kaiser announced.

December 9.—General Bayers meets tragic end in engagement on the Yser River. Announced that German cruisers *Soerhorst*, *Gneisenau* and *Leipzig* were sunk by British Squadron off Falkland Islands. Allies make marked progress in Flanders; Dutch papers assert that Allies contemplate advance on Ostend and Antwerp.

December 10.—Announced that German cruiser *Nürnberg* was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 11.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassee and Vermeles captured. German cruiser *Friedrich Karl* strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

Dec. 12.—Germans completely evacuate west bank of Yser canal. Reported that Soissons Cathedral is destroyed by German artillery fire. La Bassee captured by the French. British Consul at Hodeidah arrested by Turkish gendarmes in Italian Consulate.

Dec. 14.—Submarine *B11* enters Dardanelles and blows up Turkish battleship *Messoudiyeh*. Servians re-enter Belgrade.

Dec. 15.—Court of Enquiry finds that explosion on H.M.S. *Bulwark* was due to accidental ignition of ammunition on board.

Dec. 16.—German cruisers shell Scarborough, West Hartlepool and Whitby, killing and injuring a number of civilians. Announced that Servians have taken altogether 60,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 17.—Turkey undertakes to prosecute those responsible for arrest of British Consul at Hodeidah. British Fleet bombards Turks concentrated in Gulf of Serres. Announced that Egypt will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate.

Dec. 18.—Prince Hussein, uncle of the Khedive, succeeds the latter, with title of Sultan. Allies continue to progress in France and Flanders, taking enemy trenches.

Dec. 20.—Rebel leader, Capt. Fourie, shot at Pretoria, after being court-martialled.

Dec. 21.—Italy demands from Turkey an explanation of the

movement of 4,000 Arabs under Turkish and German officers against Tripoli. Announced a Kaiser has completely recovered from indisposition and has left for front. Further progress by the Allies in both theatres of war.

Dec. 22.—British warships off Falklands capture two new H.A.L. boats which had been acting as supply ships to German Fleet. Announced that Lieut. Comdr. Holbrook awarded V.O. for Dardanelles exploit.

Dec. 23.—Germans from German South-West Africa advance against Angola in force. Portugal preparing to intervene in war on side of Allies.

Dec. 24.—French Parliament votes war credits exceeding 341 millions sterling. German aeroplane drops bomb on Dover, doing no damage.

Dec. 25.—British seaplanes, cruisers, etc., attack German warships off Cuxhaven, and novel engagement ensues, British dropping bombs on points of military significance. Russians rout Germans and Austrians, and Allies continue to do well in Flanders and in France.

Dec. 26.—Germans admit failure of their efforts on the Bzura.

Dec. 27.—The Czar arrives at the front.

Dec. 29.—Austrians in precipitate retreat in the Carpathians. The U.S. Government protests to Britain at alleged interference with American commerce by the British Fleet. Allies make good progress in Belgium and Southern Alsace.

Dec. 31.—French battleship reported to be torpedoed in the Adriatic. Union forces re-occupied Walfisch Bay. Austrians occupy Bouganville, in the Solomon Islands. French occupy Steinbach, in Alsace.

Jan. 1.—British battleship, *Formidable*, sunk in the Channel. Army Orders announce creation of new Armies.

Jan. 2.—Business interests in Washington protest against any legislation restricting the export of munitions of war to the belligerents in Europe.

Jan. 3.—Allies in France and Belgium and Russians in Poland progress in spite of bad weather.

Jan. 5.—Russians follow up successes against Austrians and Turks by making many captures. Decisive Russian victory in Sary-kamysh, entire Turkish Corps, including General Commanding, being captured, and another Corps pursued.

Jan. 6.—General Joffre congratulates Russia on her victory over the Turks, adding that the Allies in all theatres of war are now preparing for final victory. Germany agrees to British proposal for an exchange of prisoners incapacitated from further service. Earl Kitchener delivers speech in the House of Lords expressing confidence in ultimate victory.

Jan. 7.—Arrest of Cardinal Mercier by Germany announced.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Bettison Jardine, Keighley, Cheongwaring Chop Manwah Gilman-Bazaar, Penang, Fonglockyen, Darwin, Hordman, Bombay, Kitchoon Chop Cheewoh Wing-wokai, Kuala Lumpur, Kassim Kumohangloe, Sandakan.

Laisang, Kampar, Limquimche Wanlay Haiphong St. Lillo, Manhung Yeesang Yuen, Leruka.

Mowohong, Haiphong, Silva Julio Astor House, Macao, Tangkangph, Singapore, W.B. ELWIS, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Jan. 14th, 1915, Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd., Chuenchong, Shanghai, Kienyuen e/o Tongyuehong, Shanghai.

Kwongching e/o Chunshun-shing Shanghai, Namsang Wohing Street, Nagasaki.

Tanhsinhvatt, Kobe, Willington Tongwoh, Kobe, B. BLACK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Jan. 15th, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
JAPAN PORTS & MANILA
S.S. "MANCHURIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board January 15th, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered January 19th, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All damaged and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown January 19th, 1915 at 2 p.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before Feb. 13th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the First Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Friday, 22nd January, to Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND
RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourteenth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915 at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 26th January to Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY & NORTHGOTE,
Secretaries.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE EAST INDIA SEA &
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

We have taken over the agency of the above Company in Hongkong and are now prepared to grant policies of insurance at the most favourable rates.

THE ORIENTAL COMMERCE
CO., LTD.
3, D'Arny Street.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1915.

NOTICES

In Assets, Income, Net Surplus, Business in Force,
New Business the

SUN LIFE OF CANADA

Is the leading Life Company of the Dominion.
Outside of Companies issuing industrial policies, the Sun Life of Canada is doing the largest life business in the British Empire.

Funds Exceed £11,000,000.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR SOUTH CHINA, DES VŒUX ROAD, (POWELL'S BLDG.).

BEST KNOWN IN THE WORLD.

VARNISHES,
PAINTS, COLOURS,
ENAMELS, etc.

MANUFACTURED BY

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1796)

LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

STOCKS KEPT IN HONGKONG

of all kinds of Varnishes, Paints, etc. for all purposes.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Alexandra Building.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty Seventh Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, on Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1915, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Friday, 22nd January, to Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty Seventh Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, on Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Friday, 22nd January, to Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for
The West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO.
OF IRELAND,
now merged in
THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

We have this day taken over the Agency of the above Company, formerly held by Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann & Co. and all communications in regard to the Agency shall now be addressed to us.

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.
14, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1915.

NOTICES

AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

PORCELAIN FILLINGS,
The Latest in Extraction, etc.
Operations. No charge for examination.
Fees moderate. Diploma Tokyo.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI,
34, Queen's Road Central
(Corner of Flower Street.)
Telephone 62.

NOTICES

WAR DEPARTMENT.

G. 1342 R.

CLERKS.

A number of temporary clerks are required for the period of the War in Military Offices at Hongkong. For particulars apply in person to the Officer Commanding, Army Service Corps, Head Quarter Offices, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen desirous of offering themselves for service under the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, should forthwith make application for acceptance in the above force.

The Special Police Reserve is established for the purpose of performing police duties in times of national emergency or local disorder. Except in such times, members of this force will NOT be required to perform any police duties. They will, however, be required on joining to become efficient in Musketry and in so much Infantry Drill as is necessary for the purposes of discipline, appearance when moving in public, and for the general credit of the Police Reserve.

Generally speaking, any member may resign on giving three months' notice to the Captain Superintendent of Police. Membership is open to all resident British Subjects, and it is expected that the Reserve will be divided into Companies representative of British, Portuguese, Indian and Chinese interests in the preservation of order.

Application forms may be obtained on and from Monday January 18th at the office of Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, or from the Central Police Station.

C. Mc I. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1915.

GARDEN FETE

organized by the

STUDENTS' UNION

will be held

in the Grounds of the University

on

SATURDAY, January 30th

from 3-7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady May.

Proceeds to be given to the PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

(Admission: 50 cts.)

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, LONDON,
CALCUTTA, MANILA,
CANTON, PANAMA,
CEBU, PEKING,
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO,
HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,
KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,250,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:
Amoy, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at:
Nagasaki, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seoul, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1914.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS.
8.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. every half hour.
every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.45 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon " 15 Min.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS at 11.00 Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 11.00 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office,
Alexandra Building,
Des Vœux Road.

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 55 and
57, King's Road, Street, (2nd Street west
of Central Market), Telephone No. 515.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL
CHALLENGE SHIELD.

Entries for the above competition will close on Friday, 22nd instant.

A meeting will be held that evening at 5.30 in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. (top floor) to make all necessary arrangements. Each team entered is invited to send a representative.

J. O. TAYLOR,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1915.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/-
= \$15,000,000
Silver ..\$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of
Proprietors.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy
Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb
MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London
County and Westminster
Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....£1,500,000
Subscribed ".....1,125,000
Paid up ".....562,500
Reserve Fund.....455,000

BANKERS:
Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank,
Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON,
Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund.....£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of
Proprietors.....£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Dec. 19
Malwa, New.....\$9.025 per p
Malwa, Old.....9.125
Patna, New.....9.325 per p
Patna, Old.....9.200
Benares, New.....9.050
Benares, Old.....8.825

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be better, if Equalled
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquors

EXCHANGE.

Selling
T/T.....1/9 1/4
Demand.....1/9 3/16
30 d/s.....1/9 1/2
60 d/s.....1/9 5/16
4 m/s.....1/9 3/8
T/T Shanghai.....78
Private 30 d/s sight
T/T Singapore.....75 1/2
T/T Japan.....77 1/4
T/T India.....133 1/4
Demand India.....133 1/4
T/T Bombay.....133 1/4
Demand Calcutta.....133 1/4
Demand Manila.....87 1/4
T/T San Fco & N.Y. 43
Demand, New York 43 1/8
T/T Java.....107

T/T Marks.....Nom.
Demand Germany.....2.31
T/T France.....2.31
Demand Paris.....2.31
On Haiphong.....5 1/4 % prem
On Saigon.....5
On Bangkok.....37 1/2
Buying.

4 m/s L/C.....1/9 3/4
4 m/s D/P.....1/10
6 m/s L/C.....1/10 1/4
30 d/s S'ney & M.....1/10 1/4
30 d/s San Fco & N.Y. 44 1/4
4 m/s Marks.....Nom.
4 m/s France.....2.32
5 m/s do.....2.37
Gold Leaf per tael.....\$57.20
Sovereign.....\$11.10
Bar Silver ready.....22 3/4
forward.....

DISCOUNT COINS.
Chinese.....20 cts. pieces \$21 3/4
Chinese.....10 " \$22 1/2
Hongkong, 20 cts. pieces \$16 1/2
Hongkong, 10 " \$17

TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT.

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE. CLOSING QUOTATIONS. LAST DIVIDEND AND ATE.

Hongkong & Shanghai \$125 \$795 s.
Cantons \$50 \$340 s.
North China \$5 \$1145 n.
Unions \$100 \$790
Yangtzes \$50 \$205
China Fires \$20 \$150 b.
Hongkong Fires \$50 \$385 b.
China & Manila \$25 \$64 s.
Douglas Steamship \$50 \$30 s.
Steamboats \$15 \$20 a.
Indo-Chinas (Preferred) \$25 \$66
(Deferred) \$25 \$66

"Shell" Transports \$1 \$796
"Star Ferry" \$10 \$37 s.
REFINERIES.
China Sugars \$100 \$82 b.
Luzon Sugars \$100 \$14 b.
MINING.
Chinese Engineerings \$1 \$33 s.
Tromps \$1 \$276 s.
Raub's \$1 \$22 s.
DOCKS, WHARVES, & GODOWNS.
Kowloon Wharfs \$50 \$70 s.
H.K. & W'poo Docks \$50 \$57 s.
Shanghai Docks T. 100 T. 50 b.
Hongkew Wharfs T. 100 T. 87 b.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.
Anglo-French Lands T. 100 T. 94
H'kong Central Estates \$100 \$100 s.
Hongkong Hotels \$50 \$124 b.
Hon'gong Lands \$100 \$114 s.
Humphreys Estates \$10 \$71 s.
Kowloon Lands \$30 \$44 n.
Shanghai Lands T. 30 T. 98 b.
West Point \$50 \$71 n.
Manila M'pole Hotel P. 10 P. 8
EWOS.
COTTON MILLS.
Ewos T. 50 Tls. 126 b.
Shanghai Cottons 80 b.
Laou Kung Mow Tls. 75
Kung Yik Tls. 12 1/4 b.
Hongkong Cottons \$10 \$62 s.
MISCELLANEOUS.
China-Bornes \$12 \$11
Light and Powers \$101 \$4 s.
Do. (Spec. shares) \$1 \$4 s.
China Providents \$10 \$7.90 b.
Dairy Farms \$5 \$35 s.
Green Islands \$10 \$55 s.
Hongkong Electric \$10 \$37 s.
Hongkong Ice \$25 \$190
Hongkong Ropes \$10 \$24 b.
Langkats \$10 Tls. 35 b.
Morning Post \$25 \$29 n.
Peak Tramway \$10 \$10 b.
Do. (new) \$1 90 cts. b.
Hongkong Electric Trams \$57 1/4 s.
Philippines \$10 \$5
H. Price & Co., Ltd. \$10 \$6
Societe des forres \$50 \$20
Pulpaeset \$50 \$20
Papeteries \$50 \$20
du Tonkin \$50 \$200
Shanghai-Sumatras T. 20 T. 150
Steam Laundry \$5 \$41 s.
United Asbestos \$10 \$9 1/2 b.
Oriental Agency, Ltd. \$10 \$9 1/2 b.
United Asbestos Founders (Shares) \$10 \$300
Union Waterboat \$10 \$18 n.
Welsmann, Ltd. \$10 \$30
Watson \$10 \$7 s.
William Powell, Ltd. \$10 \$6 s.

£2 3/- at ex 1/10 3/4 equal to \$22.80 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
Final of \$3 a/o 1912, Interim of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
\$10 for 1912
\$27 for 1912
\$1 for 1906
\$3 for year ending 30/6/14 Interim of 50 cts. for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
Final of 3/4 making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred for year 1913
Interim of 1/- for 1914 Coupon No. 23.
\$1.70 per share and bonus of 50 cents per share for year ending 30/4/13
\$3 for 1912
\$3 for 1897
Final of 5% for year ending 30/6/14, mak. 10% in all. Coupon No. 4.
1/- making 7/6 a/o 19/3. 1/2 for 1909
\$3.50 for year 1913
\$3 for 1913
Tls. 5 for 1913
Interim of Tls. 3 for 1913.
Tls. 6 29/10
First year
\$3.50 for 1 year ending 30/6/14
\$3 1/2 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
50 cents for 1913
\$2.30 for 1913
Interim of 5 p.c. for year ending 30/6/13 \$2.00 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
15 per cent for 1910
Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Tls. 6, bonus of Tls. 4 & extra bonus of Tls. 1 for year ending 30/6/14
T. 12 for year ending 31/12/12
Tls. 13 for year ending 30/11/13
50 cents 31.7.30
\$1.20 for 1913
70 cents for 1913
\$1.50 for year end'g 31/7/14
40 cents for 1911.
\$1.80 per share for 1913
Interim of \$2 1/2 a/o 1914
\$2 for 1913
Interim of Tls. 1 mak. Tls. 2 a/o 1913
\$1 Interim a/c year ending 31.8.14
80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Final of 6d. making 7d. per share for 1913.
None
\$1.50 for 1910
None
No dividend this year
35 cts. for year end'g 31.5.14
20 per cent. per ordinary share for year ended 31/5/1912
\$1.25 per share for year ending 31/12/1913
25 per cent. for year ending 31/7/11
70 cents for 1913
50 cts. on old shares 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30/6/14
WRIGHT AND HORNBY share as General brokers & Des Vœux Road Central, Tel. address 1111.
The "Telegraph" does not hold itself responsible for any of the above quotations.

